The Columbian.

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TO THE VOTERS

Of the United States of America.

The Democratic Congressional Committee has issued the following address:

Clothed with the right of elective franchise, on the eighth day of November next, you will be called upon to exercise the highest duty of citizenship. Upon your action depends the control of the next House of Representatives of Congress. Every vote for a Republican candidate will be an indorsement of the Republican policy and approval of the record made by the last Congress.

The Republican party has come to be the agent of the trusts, the great corporations, and the great banks. The truth of this statement is borne out by the public records of the past thirty years. Since the close of the Civil war every demand of the money power made of Congress while under Republican rule has been substantially complied with and every demand of the people substantially denied.

At the dictation of the money power the legal tender money put out during the war was destroyed, whereby prices were cut in twain. By legislation hostile to silver and treasury notes the volume of the currency has been kept so limited that prices have again been cut in twain since 1873, so that during a period of thirty years, by means of financial legislation the producers and laborers of the country have been impoverished while the wealth of the rich has been quadrupled. By means of this legislation more than fifteen billions of wealth created by the thirty millions who live upon the farms has been transferred from those who produced it to the coffers of the rich.

The Republican party opposed an income tax even in time of war.

They passed the Dingly bill, intentionally framed so as to favor the great trusts which have contributed millions of dollars to the Republican Campaign fund.

In the last Congress they surrendered to the Pacific railway steal; they voted against taxing corporations; they even voted against taxing the trusts. They authorized the issuance of five hundred millions of bonds when there was not the slightest necessity for any issue. They have abandoned international bimetallism and are now thoroughly committed to the single gold standard.

Those appointed to office in the army were the sons of the rich or dictated by those with a political pull. The worthy and competent were turned down for the ignorant and incompetent resulting in more sickness, suffering and death in our army than came from Spanish bullets and Spanish fevers.

For the great wrongs done our volunteers no one is punished. Only whitewashing committees, holding star chamber proceedings are organized to cover up the outrages and excuse if not justify crime.

Vast sums of money have been wasted in extravagant contracts given out to special favorites or to corporations which make political subscriptions; and where speculations have been discovered the records containing the proof have mysteriously disappeared after reaching the War Department.

Only a Democratic Congress can be expected to investigate these wrongs and bring the guilty to the bar of public opinion and to punishment.

The shadow of the Gauge bill hangs over the country. If the next House be Republican that bill will become a law. All existing federal currency save gold will be destroyed. The entire circulation of the country will be in the hands of the banks to whom the sovereign prerogative of issuing money is to be surrendered. A bureauocracy is to be established whose officers are to hold their places for twelve years so that three presidential terms must pass before they can be dislodged. Bonds are to be issued without limit to buy the gold with which to redeem the bank notes. The government is to get out of the government business and go into the guaranty business for the benefit of the banks. A monster banking trust is to be organized to swallow up all the banks outside of the great cities, for these agents of the Rothschilds are to have the power to establish branch banks wherever they will. If this monstrous conspiracy is to be destroyed it can not be done by returning a Republican majority to the next House.

It is given out from the Treasury Department that the war revenue bill has come to stay. So it will be if the Republicans continue to control Congress.

If the war revenue bill is to be repealed, if taxation is to be made more equal, if the power of the trusts and the monopolies is to be checked, if the monster bank conspiracy is to be throttled, candidates who oppose the Republican party must be elected.

The very foundation of the Republic is being sapped. The money oligarchy is in the saddle; they must be unhorsed or we are lost.

We therefore call upon every honest voter, regardless of past political affiliations to go to the polls on election day to save the republic. Duty calls to us. Patriotism appeals to us. Let us once more have a government so administered as to bring equal rights to all, and to give exclusive privileges to none. Let the decree go forth that henceforth ours is to be a government not by, of, or for the syndicates and trusts, but of, by, and for the people.

Of the twelve million voters in this country, more than eleven millions are vitally concerned in the accomplishment of this result.

Let their voices be heard in thunder tones on the 8th day of November.

INCREASE HIS MAJORITY.

Senator Cochran Deserves a Unanimous Vote in His Home County.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Senator Cochran, of the Lycoming district, will, of course, be re-elected, but his faithful services to the state during his present term fairly entitle him to a verdict from the people of his district that will strongly emphasize their appreciation of his ability and fidelity to a public servant.

Senator Cochran's district is strongly Democratic and he is cordially supported by all shades of Democratic sentiment, and as he well deserves. He will be greatly needed in the next senate and his influence and usefulness as a legislator would be much strengthened by his return to his public duties with a largely increased majority.

The next legislature will have exceptionally important duties to perform, and senators of the ability and integrity of Senator Cochran will have a wide field for their legislative efforts. No matter who may be elected governor, the question of state reform must be a most vital one; and with an earnest and practical Democratic leader like Senator Cochran and an able and aggressive Reyublican leader like Senator Henry, of this city, the reform agitation should give substantial fruits of the people. Senator Cochran's constituents should re-commission him for his public trust by an overwhelming vote.

Take the Money.

Next Tuesday is election day. During the past week, and from now until election, every effort has been and will be made to obtain Democratic votes for Republican candidates. It is currently reported that money is being lavishly used to influence Democrats to split their tickets. While it is not honest to take money that is not earned for any purpose, it is more honest for a poor man to accept money for political support than it is for a wealthy man to offer it, and it is also more honorable. Any self respecting man who is offered money for his vote should take it as an insult, and spurn the offer with indignation. Of course the heelers and rounders who make a business of getting all they can out of all the candidates, irrespective of party will not be insulted by such an offer.

But since there is a "bar'l" in this campaign, our advice to Democrats who may be approached, is to take all the money that is offered, and then go to the polls on Tuesday and resent the insult by voting the straight Democratic ticket.

Meeting Monday Night.

The Democratic meeting in the Opera House next Monday night will be addressed by Hon. Jas. T. Stranahan, of Harrisburg, Robert R. Little and Fred Ikeler, Esqs. This will be the night before election. Every Democrat in Bloomsburg should be present.

Paper Free for One Month.

THE COLUMBIAN will be sent *free* to any person in the county, on receipt of the name and address on a postal. Don't be afraid to ask for it. You will get it only four weeks, unless ordered to be continued.

Go to the polls and vote early next Tuesday. Then see that your neighbor gets there. VOTE THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FIRE DESTROYS TWO HOUSES.

About three o'clock on Thursday morning of last week the prolonged sounding of the fire alarm, aroused the residents of town from their slumbers and it was soon learned that fire had broken out and was rapidly destroying a house on the Light Street road a short distance above the Town Hall, occupied by W. H. Magill. The fire companies were quickly on hand, but owing to the great distance of the water plug from the burning building, and the muddy water, which could not be run through the engine for several minutes, it was some time before they were able to start the water. The engine was soon in good working order, however, and the fires extinguished but not until it had entirely destroyed the house in which it started and also damaging the adjoining house owned by Harry Eshleman and occupied by him and John Wolf, to such an extent that it will have to be rebuilt.

It is a mystery how it started as Mr. Magill and wife, had locked up the house on Monday and gone to Philadelphia. Nothing was saved from the house, the furniture, clothing and other goods, all burned up.

Mr. Eshleman, who lived in the lower side of the double house, also lost his furniture, and household goods. He had not heard the alarm, and was awakened just in time to save himself and two little girls. Mrs. Eshleman was in Philadelphia at the time.

Had it not been for a strong wind from the south west a conflagration could not have been avoided, because had the next house below caught fire the whole row consisting of six or seven houses which are built quite close together would probably have been destroyed.

A Pretty Home Wedding.

A number of invited guests assembled at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. K. Miller, on Centre Street, Wednesday forneoon at 10:30 to witness the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary, to Mr. Samuel R. Bidleman. The rooms were handsomely and artistically decorated with festoons of everg reens and carnations, while beautiful potted plants were disposed of in nooks and corners. The wedding march was beautifully rendered by Miss Maud Runyon. Rev. G. H. Hemingway, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, tied the nuptial knot. An elegant dinner was awaiting in the dining room, which was profusely decorated with flowers. The bride was attired in a broadcloth traveling dress. The maid of honor was Miss Edith Miller, sister of the bride, and the best man Frank Miller of Drifton, cousin of the bride. The ushers were Samuel H. Harman and R. Frank Colley. A very large number of presents were bestowed, consisting of cut glass, silver, linen and china. After hearty congratulations Mr. and Mrs. Bidleman left on the 11:30 train on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad for an extended trip. They will be at home at corner of Centre and Third Streets, after November 16th. The good wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances go with them in their new relations. The bride is a popular and accomplished young lady. Mr. Bidleman is the proprietor of a book and stationery store, and ranks as one of Bloomsburg's foremost young business men.

Several city dailies have recently contained a dispatch furnished by W. H. Woodin, or his friends, stating that an effort had been made by a "prominent Democrat" of this county to bribe Mr. Woodin's private secretary to furnish letters and information concerning Mr. Woodin's canvass, to Mr. Polk. On the 4th page appears Mr. Polk's statement of the matter, and his denial of the charge. The private secretary had a row with Woodin, and then tried to sell out for spite, or else the whole thing was a scheme to trap Polk. Whichever way it is, the thing was a flat failure, and will react upon those who instigated it.

The official ballots, which are being printed at this office, will contain eight columns, namely, Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, People's, Socialist Labor, Liberty, Honest Government, and a blank column. The size of the ballot is 12½ inches by 21 inches. With the stub it is 21 by 19.

The "plum tree shake" will be out of fashion after November 8.

WHY PUT IT OFF?

The buying of your Fall and Winter Clothing and Footwear at this store means the saving of many dollars, and then why put off getting your actual needs, when you can buy them of us now without paying one cent's profit. This sale will last but a comparatively short time, and every day sees the stock growing less. In possibly 2 months we shall bid our friends (who have been loyal to us and helped us build this business to its present size), good-bye.

It's a harvest time for buyers of Suits and Overcoats, Storm Ulsters, Boy's Reefers, Men's Underwear, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. The profits are knocked completely off. It's an exchange of Goods for money.

Suits, Overcoats and Storm Ulsters for Men at

$ 3.90	from	$ 5.00.
4.50	"	6.00.
5.50	"	7.50.
7.50	"	10.00.
10.00	"	13.50.
12.00	"	15.00.

A Saving on each of from $1.50 to $4.00.

Boy's Suits and Reefers and Overcoats at

$1.50	from	$2.25.
2.00	"	2.75.
2.50	"	3.50.
3.00	"	4.00.
3.50	"	5.00.

A Saving on Each of from 50c. to $2.00.

Mens and Boys Hats and Caps.

19c.	from	25c.
39c.	"	50c.
50c.	"	75c.
75c.	"	$1.00
$1.00	"	1.50
1.50	"	2.00
2.00	"	3.00

SHOES.

Mens, Womens, Misses and Children's, prices that were never heard of before for such qualities.

98 cents.

For hundreds of pairs of Mens, Womens, Misses and Children's that retailed at from $1.50 to $3.50. Rubbers, Rubber Boots, Felts, Gaiters, all at and below cost.

Men's Underwear, Gloves, Sweaters, Mackintosh Coats and Outfittings of Every Kind at the Actual Wholesale Cost.

Boy's Waists at a Sacrifice.

GIDDING & COMPANY,

The White Front,

Nearly Opposite Court House. Two Doors Below Postoffice

Jenks Tells What His Election Will Mean.

Not a Victory for Free Trade or Free Silver, But for Economy and Reform in State Affairs.

I am informed that Mr. Stone, at Pittsburg, Saturday, announced that my election as Governor of Pennsylvania will be a victory for free trade and free silver and that I will so claim. This is not true. It will not be a victory for, nor will I claim it as a victory for, either. If I did I would be false to the platform adopted by the Altoona convention. My election will simply mean economy and reform in State affairs. Votes cast for me will express a determination by all good citizens to drive out of public office those who have robbed the State and corrupted our government. My purpose is and shall be to introduce an honest, economical, just and fair State administration. I now say to all voters in Pennsylvania who wish to vote for me on State issues that I do not, and will not if elected, claim that my election indicates aught except a desire for reform in our State. National issues will be settled in the Presidential election of 1900. My election as Governor in Pennsylvania should not and shall not be used to affect the next Presidential election or the issues which may then arise so far as I can prevent.

(Signed) GEORGE A. JENKS.
Huntingdon, October 31, 1898.

Buckhorn lost one of its oldest and best residents on Monday in the person of Esau Shoemaker, who died at his home in that place in his seventieth year. His health had been declining for some time. His immediate survivors are a wife and six children, three sons and three daughters. The funeral took place yesterday morning, conducted by Rev. Hartman. Interment at Dutch Hill cemetery.

Don't risk losing your whole vote by trying to scratch your ticket. If it is not marked right the whole ballot is thrown out. VOTE THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

A Stout Republican Indorsal.

From the Pittsburg Leader (Rep.), Oct. 22.

The candidacy of George A. Jenks has been the means of causing a complete union of the Democratic factions in the work of the Gubernatorial campaign. William F. Harrity and his lieutenants are as pronounced in their advocacy of Mr. Jenks as are Colonel J. M. Guffey and those who aided him in the handling of the Altoona convention. On all hands it is understood that Mr. Jenks is not a politician, in the ordinary sense of the term; that he cares nothing about the ups and downs of the factions in his party, and that his one ambition in seeking the office of governor is to acquire the opportunity of cleansing the state government, abolishing official criminality and maladministrtion and restoring the management of public affairs to a plain, honest business basis. The Democratic candidate is not a new man before the people. Under President Cleveland he filled the high office of Solicitor General of the United States and acquitted himself with distinguished ability. On laying down that office he returned to private life, making no endeavor to seek further political preferment on the strength of the success already achieved; but the worth of the man, his integrity, his trustworthiness and his splendid qualifications for service in an administrative capacity could not be hidden under a bushel, and, by a peculiarly happy inspiration, the Democracy turned to him at the moment when the naming of an irreproachable candidate meant everything to that party.

Having the solid support of the Democracy and the certainty of heavy accessions from the Republican ranks, Mr. Jenks' prospects are unquestionably of the most promising character. The only obstacle remaining in his path is the disposition of many bolting Republicans to give their support to Dr. Swallow, the Prohibitionist, rather than violate empty traditions by supporting a Democrat: but this bids fair to be removed before the campaign reaches its climax.

Special revival meetings are in progress in the Methodist Church.

A Church Wedding in Orangeville.

On last Thursday evening a marriage was solemnized in the Union Church of Orangeville, in connection with a series of services held by Rev. A. Houtz. Although it was the intention to keep the affair a secret until after its occurrence, it however leaked out. A wedding secret is hard to keep, it is like mercury in a porous vase. When the pastor entered the church, he observed the altar stand neatly decorated with chrysanthemum, and an unusually large congregation was in attendence and all seemed to wear the expression of expectancy as though they anticipated something more than a sermon. At the conclusion of the regular religious service, a wedding hymn was sung, after which the contracting parties Mr. O. S. McHenry of Stillwater and Miss Almertie Herring of Orangeville, presented themselves before the altar for the consummation of their marriage vows. While the organist played suppressed strains of music, the beautiful church marriage service was read and the holy rite of marriage solemnized. The two were made one and introduced to the audience as man and wife. Many warm and sincere congratulations were expressed by the host of friends present. As this little bark has launched out on the sea of matrimony, we trust it will have a calm sea, a happy and prosperous voyage, and at last reach in safety the haven of the glorified and redeemed in our Father's Home above.

Some of the young people who were out celebrating on Hallow E'en went beyond the fun limit, and destroyed considerable property. In several instances locks were broken and doors torn off of buildings and smashed. A large settee in front of Dr. Furman's house on Third Street was smashed to splinters. Such conduct is far from sport and if the perpetrators are caught it will go hard with them.

Our conclusion is that all the indications point to the election of George A. Jenks by an overwhelming plurality, and the utter overthrow of Machine Rule.—*Philadelphia Record, Nov. 1.*

THE RIGHT MAN FOR GOVERNOR

Why a Palmer and Buckner Leader Supports Mr. Jenks.

A Vigorous Communication From Samuel Dickson, a Leader of the Philadelphia Bar—Facts For All Honest Citizens to Ponder.

The strongest men in Pennsylvania, regardless of partisan, factional or financial views, are rapidly getting into line for Jenks and reform. The Philadelphia Ledger, notwithstanding its large proportion of Democratic readers, has been hitherto very unfriendly to the Democratic nominee for governor, being inspired to this course by certain well known influences which were against the Democratic party two years ago. But the tide of public indignation against Quayism, and the manifest determination of the people to rise superior to party and to overthrow the enemies of honest government, is showing The Ledger the error of its ways, and that journal is now devoting every day a large amount of space to the Jenks meetings, and editorially is pursuing a much more commendable course with regard to the state contest. Our contemporary gives a solid column, on its editorial page, to Samuel Dickson, Esq., one of the leading lawyers of the country, who shows in the strongest language not only why all Democrats of his way of thinking should support Mr. Jenks—and he was one of the Palmer and Buckner leaders in 1896—but all other good citizens as well. Mr. Dickson thus writes:

"As many independent voters are apparently in doubt as to whether to vote for Dr. Swallow or Mr. Jenks, a statement of some of the reasons which will lead many of the sound money Democrats to vote for the latter may be of interest. The first is, that the powers conferred and the duties imposed upon the governor of the state are of such transcendent importance that the question of personal fitness should be given predominant weight in the choice. In point of fact, the office of governor is of singularly little consequence relative to party politics. He has but little patronage, and, in recent years, at least, he has not been a party leader. On the other hand, he has a controlling influence in the making and amending of laws of the state, which really come home to the people. Every one, who knows anything, knows that the laws which govern the tenure of property, by which every man holds his house and his goods, which relate to the effect and enforcement of contracts, taxation, to schools, to roads and all the interests which really enter into our daily life, are state laws. Now, when it is remembered that at the session of 1897 over 400 new statutes were enacted, making up a volume of over 500 pages, it is apparent that the incessant tampering with our laws is an imminent danger to every property owner and to every taxpayer.

"It must be conceded by every one who pauses to reflect that the first and fundamental questions as to the candidate for the high office of governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania are those of Jefferson: Is he capable? Is he honest? Tried by this test, there is one candidate and one only who satisfies the requirements of the office. For half a lifetime Mr. Jenks has been known as a leader of the bar of Pennsylvania. His life has been led in the open practice of his profession, and is known to his neighbors and the bench and bar of the state as an open book. It is the common and concurrent testimony of all that he had enriched a vigorous and capacious intellect by unremitting and discriminating study, and the effect of his powerful and logical arguments is reinforced by a character so genuine and open and sincere that the listener gives absolute confidence to every word he utters. He has not only had the leading practice in his own county, but he has been sent for to appear in every court in that section of the state, and his arguments before our own supreme court and the supreme court of the United States and the electoral commission have given him eminence among lawyers in the entire country. In addition to his forensic ability he is an exceptionally calm, wise, judicially minded man—a safe and good counsellor as well as effective advocate. It is impossible that one of such intelligence and character could be deceived by bad advisers or coerced or cajoled into doing what his own conscience condemned. No single voter, if required to select a lawyer to advise or act for him in that part of the state, would fail to consider himself fortunate if he should secure the services of such a man. Now that we are all compelled to choose one as our adviser and representative at Harrisburg, why should we not do collectively what any one of us would do if acting alone?

"Without making any invidious comparison, it may be said with entire confidence that no one would engage the services of Dr. Swallow to represent him in any private matter calling for knowledge of the law, or sobriety of judgment, or prudence in action. On which ever side the account between him and Governor Hastings the balance should be struck, the fact is that he was convicted of libel before Judge Simonton, as accomplished a judge as sits in any court of the state; and when called before the committee of investigation, composed of men of all parties, he offered no justification or excuse for his charge of incendiarism in the fire which destroyed the capitol building. It is inconceivable how any business man would be willing to trust one so reckless and incautious to pass upon the revision of our laws, or to use the National Guard to enforce order. He is simply impossible. As to Mr. Stone, it is enough to say that his political life has always displayed the qualities becoming a follower—none of the qualifications of a leader.

"The sentimental influence upon national politics, by the election of a suitable person for governor, it likely to be beneficial rather than otherwise, but even if temporarily prejudicial, it is always wise to bear in mind that as true reform can only be worked out through one or the other of the two great parties, it is essential to the safety and welfare of the people that they should be kept as nearly as possible in even balance. Nothing could be more salutary for the Republican party itself than to have its old adversary restored to equal strength, so that each may know that the only hope for preference in the popular vote is in greater diligence for well doing. There is no discipline for official misconduct like defeat, and there is no safeguard for the party in force like a powerful opponent; but no permanent party organization can be effected and maintained in this state or in this country upon only one of the Ten Commandments.

When the machine shook the "plum tree," for the benefit of its friends, in the People's bank, it startled the state, although the public was not unprepared for the cropping out of that sore on the body politic. But nearly ten years ago the Democratic minority in the state legislature, led by Mr. S. M. Wherry, of Cumberland county, not only pointed out a whole orchard of golden fruit, dropped into the laps of the favored banks of the state, and shaken for other purposes, but attempted to prevent treasury plum tree shaking in the future. On the 22d of March, 1889, Mr. Wherry introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives in general assembly met, that the sinking fund commissioners shall invest, on or before June 1, 1889, all of the cash surplus in the sinking fund in the United States 4 per cent bonds, except six months interest on the state debt, and enough to meet any actually pending negotiations for the purchase of state loans, and $250,000 additional, provided such funds can be purchased at no higher premium than 25 cents on the dollar, and that after June 1, 1889, all the cash surplus in the sinking fund on the first day of September, the first day of December, the first day of March, the first day of June in each year shall be invested in United States 4 per cent bonds, except six months interest on the state debt, and enough to meet any actually pending negotiations for the purchase of state loans, and $250,000 in addition, providing that the state can thus realize by purchasing and holding such bonds until maturity not less than 2 per cent per annum. But after Aug. 1, 1894, the sinking fund commissioners shall not purchase any state loans at so high a premium that the purchase of such state bonds would not realize within one-half of 1 per cent as large an interest as with the purchase of United States 4 per cent bonds at a market rate at the time the state bonds are offered to the commissioners for purchase to the state; and that if the state bonds cannot be purchased at a rate showing to within at least one-half of 1 per cent as large a rate of interest as would the purchase of United States bonds at the market rate, the commissioners shall proceed to purchase United States bonds at the said market rate, and to keep them as a reserve in the fund until maturity, or until such time as their sale would enable the state to purchase its own bonds at a rate which would realize to the state an equal interest, or interest which shall not be more than one-half of 1 per cent less than the interest which would be realized from the United States bonds if held to maturity.

Also be it resolved by the house of representatives (if the senate concur), that the sinking fund commissioners be directed to report to the legislature within ten days the amount of cash balance in the sinking fund on the 1st of March, 1889, together with a statement of where such surplus is deposited, and a list of banks and banking institutions where such funds are deposited, with the amount deposited in each bank.

This was, however, merely a preparation for a further resolution introduced on March 25, 1889, as follows:

Whereas, the sinking fund commissioners have, during the fiscal years 1886 and 1887, and 1887 and 1888, purchased a bond at a higher rate than the market rate, thus violating the act of February, 1876, as amended by the act of June, 1883, making such purchases at rates from ¼ to 2⅝ per cent higher than the market rate at the time fixed by the act as limit to the purchase of such bonds, and that the amount of such excess has been in the aggregate at least $7,000; and

Whereas, the said sinking fund commissioners sold in December, 1887, and January, 1888, $1,000,000 of United States bonds, which were invested in the funds, which sale was in violation of the act of 1883, which declares that such bonds shall only be sold when the money shall be required for the extinguishment of the public debt; and

Whereas, the proceeds of these bonds were not necessary for the extinguishment of the public debt, for the reason that when such bonds were sold there was already in the state treasury a cash balance of over $1,490,000, and that after the said bonds had been sold, although $300,000 worth of state bonds had been purchased, there still remained in the fund, not reckoning the sale of United States bonds, a cash balance of more than $1,000,000, and that at the close of the fiscal year after the state had met all the obligations of the fund and had purchased nearly $1,000,000 of the state bonds in addition, there still remained in the treasury, not reckoning the proceeds of the sale of such bonds, a cash surplus of over $1,100,000, thus demonstrating that said sale of United States bonds was not necessary for the extinguishment of the public debt up to the present time; and

Whereas, the bondsmen of the said commissioner are liable to the state for at least the amount of interest lost to the state up to date by the sale of said $1,000,000 of United States bonds which now lies a useless surplus in the cash in the state treasury, amounting to $60,000, and at least for the excess of premiums paid on the purchase of state bonds above a legal limit, then their market rate, amounting to at least $7,000; therefore, be it

Resolved (if the senate concur), that a committee of five members of the house, and three members of the senate, be appointed to investigate said transation of the sinking fund commissioners, and other transactions of the commissioners for the past two years, and report to this or to the next legislature by bill or otherwise.

Upon this resolution Mr. Wherry said:

I desire to say a few words in explanation of what is proposed under this resolution.

The state's fiscal year begins Dec. 1. The last two fiscal years are designated 1886 and 1887 and 1887 and 1888. In those years the state lost nearly a quarter of a million dollars by the mismanagement of the sinking fund under the then commissioners. I propose to show how this was done.

In 1883 the legislature enacted a law giving, in terms, to the sinking fund commissioners the power to invest the surplus cash in United States bonds; and this act was passed, as is shown on its face, for the purpose of allowing the commissioners to purchase these bonds when the best interest of the state could be served in this way, rather than in the purchase at a high premium of the state's own loans, so that when the commissioners find that the state's own loans are held at an exorbitant premium the commissioners could buy United States bonds, if they could realize a larger rate of interest on the state's money. This is a premise on which this whole argument is based.

How the commissioners have lost money amounting to nearly one-fourth of a million in the two fiscal years spoken of has been in three ways:

First. By the sale of United States bonds already held by the state to purchase state bonds at an enormous premium.

Second. By the purchase of state bonds at an enormous premium when a large profit could have been realized by the purchase of United States bonds instead of state bonds.

Third. By failure to invest surplus funds in United States bonds, which would have borne interest for the state, when it could have been done, and left large cash balances still in the fund for all necessary future transactions.

I invite your attention now to the following publication, which you have received, entitled "Mismanaged state bonds.'

MISMANAGED STATE FUNDS.

An Examination of the Sinking Fund for the Past Two Years. How the Commonwealth Has Lost a Quarter of a Million Dollars.

Stop the Flow Into the Sinking Fund Treasury and Invest Its Enormous Cash Surplus.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 21, 1889.

The reports of the state sinking fund commissioner's operations for the fiscal years 1886 and 1887 and 1887 and 1888, including transactions from Dec. 1, 1886, to Dec. 1, 1888, have been made to the legislature. Let the public look at the results. The operations for these two years have entailed a loss of about a quarter of a million dollars, and the accumulation in the fund of a cash balance of two million three hundred and sixty-eight thousand, three hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy-three cents, which the commissioners are at a loss to know what to do with. The most curious and indefensible operation of the sinking fund commission for those two years was the sale in the early part of the fiscal years 1887 and 1888 of $1,000,000 of United States 4 per cent government bonds at one hundred and twenty-four and seven-tenths.

This was done with an already cash balance of nearly $1,500,000 in the sinking fund treasury. What could have been the motive for this transaction, which is astonishing in whatever light it is viewed? It is inconceivable that the sinking fund commissioners imagine that United States 4 per cents would fall to one hundred and eighteen in 1892, when these bonds would have been needed to redeem the outstanding 5 per cent loan. Yet, if these bonds were sold to meet a declining market, the fall must have been so great as to reach one hundred and sixteen in 1892 before the state could possibly have suffered any loss, for the very simple reason that these bonds would have drawn 17 cents on the dollar (par value) in interest between the time of their sale and February, 1892, when they would have been needed to meet the outstanding 5 per cent loan. That they were not sold for the purpose of purchasing outstanding state bonds is shown from the fact that without the proceeds of these bonds and after having purchased $802,000, par, our state 5's, and having met all obligations of the sinking fund for the year, there would have been left at the end of the fiscal year in the treasury over a million dollars in cash. Even if it had been necessary to have disposed of these bonds to purchase state bonds at the price paid by the state in that year, it will be shown later on that this would have been a losing transaction, unless the United States 4 per cents had declined to below one hundred and sixteen in 1892, a result which is almost an utter financial impossibility.

In considering the operations of the sinking fund commissioners it may be assumed upon the authority of one of the best financial officers in Pennsylvania that not even a financial panic, such as occurred after the failure of J. Cooke in 1873, would put 4 per cent government bonds below one hundred and twenty at any time between now and February, 1892. The estimate of losses sustained by the state in the sinking fund operations for the last two years has therefore been based safely upon a hypothesis that 4 per cent bonds will be at one hundred and twenty or over in February, 1892; but along with this calculation is carried another calculation showing a total loss of over $100,000, even should the United States 4 per cent go to one hundred and sixteen in 1892, a result so utterly impossible that it would be difficult to find any financier in this state or in any other state who would contemplate it for a single second in any transaction, either for himself or for any trust in his hands.

The sinking fund commissioners, by deliberate act of the legislature, passed in 1883, have been given in specific terms the option of investing their surplus either in United States bonds or in state bonds, thus showing that the state very wisely and properly considered, all other things being equal, that an investment of the sinking fund surplus in United States bonds was as safe as any investment in the state bonds themselves. In this act the commissioners were directed to purchase United States bonds, unless it was found to be to the best interest of the state to buy its own bonds at a discount before maturity. The only question, therefore, which the commissioners had to consider was as to whether the transaction would show a profit by the investment of United States bonds or by the purchase of state bonds. Of course the commissioners would be perfectly justified in buying in their own bonds at a slight loss as compared with an investment in the government securities; but when the choice shows by a simple arithmetical calculation that the transaction of buying state bonds at an enormous premium and refusing to purchase United States bonds must result in a loss of many thousands of dollars to the state such an operation is manifestly a gross wrong upon the state, and worse than a mistake on the part of the fund. In considering a transaction of this sort the commissioners, if they can hold the government bonds until maturity, have only to consider the question of percentage realized in interest of the two transactions, and they can then measure to a penny the loss or gain of the state. But if the government bonds must be sold before maturity, in order to meet at maturity the state loans which are offered to them at a certain premium, the only question for the commissioners to consider would be as to the lowest possible point to which the United States bonds could in any reasonable possibility fall from the time of their purchase to the time the state loan falls due, to meet which they must be sold. If, having fixed such a point of possible decline, the transaction of preferring to purchase state bonds at an enormous premium to investing the surplus in United States bonds shows a very considerable loss, and an enormous loss at what would be considered a reasonable decline in United States bonds under all circumstances, the commissioners would certainly be guilty, either of inexcusable carelessness or deliberate purpose to sacrifice hundreds of thousands of dollars of the state's money. This is exactly the dilemma in which the operations of the sinking fund have placed the commissioners, and perch upon which horn they please, they cannot fail to find it an uncomfortable resting place.

It cannot be fairly said that the facts and figures herein shown are drawn from a retrospective view, for at the time of each transaction the commissioners could have made the calculations showing to the state by the adoption of the course pursued in each particular transaction, as well as it can be figured out. That such calculation was not entered into and did not cover the action of the commissioners shows either gross ignorance or gross disregard of the state's best interests, or something worse.

It is because, therefore, of this state of facts, which has been admitted to be true by at least one of the present accounting officers of the state, and denied by no one, not even by the governor of the commonwealth, in a reported interview in the public press, that I offer this resolution. If the showing made by this publication reached no further conclusions than those I have stated this resolution to raise an investigating committee would possibly be unnecessary. But, after a careful examination of the statutes governing the fiscal and accounting officers of this state, I am clearly of the opinion that the purchases of the state bonds and the sales of the United States bonds were all made in violation of law, and that the bondsmen of those state officials who constitute the sinking fund commissioners are liable with them, and can be held for every dollar of interest lost on the United States bonds sold, and for the excess, at least, at which the state bonds were bought above the then market rate. In the aggregate the losses in these two ways alone exceed $60,000 in one year.

Let the house clearly understand that I am not now speaking of the actual losses sustained by the state through mere intellectual mismanagement, which would be a sum of nearly a quarter of a million, but I am speaking of the actual loss incurred by an open, palpable, defiant violation of the letter of the law. Under that law I believe the sinking fund commissioners and their respective bondsmen can be held to accountability.

There is one other point in this discussion that has not yet been brought out to which I wish to refer. At the very time the sinking fund commissioners were selling United States bonds at a loss of interest and buying 5 per cent of state loans, payable in 1802, at from 115 to 118¾, the state's 4 per cent loan, payable in 1912—25 years to run—were selling on the market at 121. Had the state bought the latter loans, even at 130, it would have made a large profit as compared with the state 5s, payable in 1892, at the premium actually paid by the sinking fund commissioners.

It is almost unnecessary to add that after an attempt at discussion and further attempts to press the resolutions to an issue the matter was sidetracked and the resolutions were carefully buried before the end of the session.

If everyone knew
The superior quality
Of Hood's Pills,
Their gentle, easy
Action, their prompt effect upon
The torpid liver and inactive bowels,
It would be only a short time when
They would be used to the exclusion
Of every other kind Hood's Pills
Are the only pills to take
With Hood's Sarsaparilla.
The One True Blood Purifier.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee Have you tried the new food drink called Grain O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ the price. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of

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Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at R. B. GROTZ, Bloomsburg.

The best are the cheapest.

TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY!

and tender little juicelets for the children, are all right, but papa and "the boys" want a good, big, juicy steak, roast or chop when business or school duties are over, and we can cater to them all. Our stock of prime meats is unexcelled for quality, and we send them home in fine shape.

J. E. KEIFER.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$ .22
Eggs per dozen	.20
Lard per lb	.08
Ham per pound	.10
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	.07
Wheat per bushel	.80
Oats " "	.35
Rye " "	.50
Wheat flour per bbl	4.40
Hay per ton	9 to $10
Potatoes per bushel	.70
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	.80
Sweet potatoes per peck	.20
Tallow per lb	.05
Shoulder " "	.09
Side meat " "	.08
Vinegar, per qt	.05
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.12
Raspberries	.12
Cow Hides per lb	.3½
Steer " " "	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts	.75
Shelled corn per bus	.60
Corn meal, cwt	1.25
Bran, "	.95
Chop "	.95
Middlings "	.95
Chickens per lb new	.10
" " " old	.10
Turkeys " "	.12½
Geese " "	.14
Ducks " "	.08

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.60
" 4 and 5 "	3.85
" 6 at yard	2.35
" 4 and 5 at yard	3 60

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CARL FAELTEN, Director.
Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjée.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN SQ.
Send for Prospectus giving full information.
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A VISIT to the SICK ROOM

TOUCHING THE SPOT with Johnson's Belladonna Plaster

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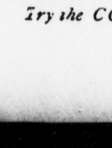

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Try the COLUMBIAN a year.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1898.

The suspicon is growing daily that one of the causes—the principal one—of delay in the peace negotiations, at Paris, is the influence of the holders of he $500,000,000 in Spanish bonds that Spain calls Cuban bonds. These bondholders have satisfied themselves that public opinion in the United States would never consent to the payment of any portion of these bonds by this country, even if officials could be "persuaded" to agree to such payment. They are now working on another tack. They wish to secure a promise from this government, entirely outside of the treaty of peace, of course, that it will use its influence with the Cuban Government that is sooner or later to be set up to recognize these bonds. They know very well that no such promise can be made officially, but they believe that it can be secured in such a way that it can be made effective. A hint of the work in this line, that has been done at the Paris end of the line, was contained in a recent news paragraph cabled over, which stated that one of the American Commissioners had said the Cuban government, after its establishment, and not use the U. S. peace commissioners, would be the proper party for Spain to negotiate with concerning Cuban bonds. If the capitalists who are trying to make this exchange can get those bonds recognized by Cuba, with a sort of tacit consent by this government, they can pocket at least $200,000,000 in profits. That may be considered as the stake in the game now being played.

***

The semi-official statement sent out from Washington that Mr. McKinley had sent an ultimatum to Spain, threatening to withdraw the American Commissioners and declare the truce at an end if the Spanish Commissioners did not proceed more rapidly with the negotiations of the treaty of peace, is nothing more nor less than a bit of campaign buncomb, put out solely for effect upon the Congressional campaign. Members of the administration have been very careful not to rather this statement, or even to admit that it is true, but it originated from a source that the administration constantly makes use of to get things before the public. It is absolutely certain that no ultimatum has been sent.

***

The publication of the letter from Chairman Babcock, of the Congressional Campaign Campaign Committee, to Senator Penrose, imploring him to show the letter to prominent Republicans who are opposing the Quay ticket in Pennsylvania, in order to get them to try to save the party the loss of a number of Congressional districts, indicates how frightened the Republican managers are at the outlook. This letter was not intended for publication, but was to be shown around to Republicans only. There are good reasons for saying that Mr. McKinley would not care a continental if Quay was defeated, if his defeat does not cause the loss of enough Representatives to give the House to the Democrats, and it is just the same with Roosevelt, in New York. If Mr. McKinley could be assured that the Republicans would retain control of the House, even by a largely reduced majority, he would be perfectly willing to see Quay and Roosevelt defeated. He has had it in for Quay a long time, and he fears the election of Roosevelt may make him a dangerous rival for the Republican nomination in 1900. How much that had to do with his refusal to go from the Philadelphia Peace Jubilee to New York and make a speech, only himself knows.

***

It would be something entirely new for a Republican administration to make anything even resembling a fight against the trusts. Therefore, no one was surprised when Attorney General Griggs said in reply to a question as to whether his office intended to take advantage of the Supreme Court decision that the railroad trust, known as the "Joint Traffic Association," was illegal, to prosecute other trusts: "This office is not looking for jobs. It has all the work on hand that it can stagger under now." While the Department of Justice probably has lots of work to do, there is little doubt that the right sort of an Attorney General could use that anti-trust Supreme Court decision to make things very lively for the trusts, and if the present force of the department was insufficient to do the work, it could easily be increased, if it were made known why the increase was desired.

***

Secretary Kerr, of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, declines to make public a statement of all the Congressional districts he expects to go Democratic, because there are some of them that the Republicans do not regard as in serious danger; but he expresses confidence that the Democrats will control the next House by a good working majority, and his looks express his confidence plainer than his words do. Lack of money confined the work of the Democratic Committee to a few districts, as it was early in the campaign decided that with the means at its disposal better results could be obtained by concentrating its efforts in those districts that were carried by small majorities by the Republicans in '96. The Republican committee has been run on the scale of a Presidential campaign, having at times more than one hundred persons engaged in sending out literature, and must have spent more money than was ever before spent in a Congressional election, but that has not prevented their winding up on the anxious bench, fairly shivering in dread of defeat.

A United Democratic Vote Will Elect Jenks.

It has now become almost a positive certainty that if the members of the Democratic party in the State vote for Geo. A. Jenks he will be elected. The Republican vote that will fall away from the machine candidate will be enough to make his vote less than the vote that will be polled for Jenks if all the Democrats will stick to him. This would ensure his election by a plurality.

That many Republicans will vote for the Democratic candidate is absolutely sure, but this gain would be neutralized if any considerable number of Democrats should be misled into voting for Swallow by the mistaken notion that he is a stronger candidate than Jenks and therefore more able to serve their purpose of defeating the Quay machine. As absurd as this notion must appear to every reflecting citizen, it is nevertheless being worked up by the machine leaders and stool pigeons for the purpose of reducing the Democratic vote that rightfully belongs to the Democratic nominee.

As Swallow must be regarded in this contest as of no other account than as a factor that may be of service to the machine, no sensible voter can believe that he stands any chance of being elected. When the claim that he is going to have a vote sufficient to elect him is subjected to logical examination it is found to have no basis. A correct conception of the relative strength of Swallow and Jenks may be reached by supposing a case in which a candidate has thirty thousand voters back of him, and another is backed by five hundred thousand. In such a case which is likely to be the stronger at the polls? The basis of Swallow's strength is the Prohibition vote amounting at most to 30,000. The basis of Jenks strength is the 500,000 votes that constitute the Democratic organizations in the State. Phenomenal circumstances may run the Prohibition candidate's vote above the normal strength of his party, but is there a possibility of its having such an increase as to run it above the vote which a candidate with a 500,000 organization back of him is likely to get?

In this connection Swallow is of importance not on account of any chance he has of being elected, but for the reason that the ballots of Democrats that might mistakingly be cast for him would so reduce the bulk of the Democratic vote as to ensure the election of Quay's machine candidate.

To secure an intelligent view of the pending State contest it must be borne in mind that Swallow's candidacy is of consequence only in the effect it may have in assisting to elect the nominee of the machine.—*Belle fonte Watchman.*

Corrupt and Rotten.

The whole of Quayism is corrupt and rotten, not only in dollars and cents, but in the principles that underly it. The government of the whole State by any one man, or by 50 men, is a violation of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. It is a discredit to your citizenship, it is a brand upon your fair name, and I ask that you do yourselves the justice of freeing yourselves from these injuries. GEO. A. JENKS, at New Castle.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in mypresence, this sixth day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON,
{SEAL}
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best. 1m

PHILADELPHIA'S PEACE JUBILEE.

In Spite of Unfavorable Weather the Celebration was a Grand Success.

The Peace Jubilee, held in Philadelphia last week was successful beyond its dreams of success. Not since the days of the Centennial has any event of such magnitude, grandeur and importance ever been attempted by any city When the Jubilee was started, it was the opinion of its projectors that it would only be a city event, but as time went on, and its purpose became known to the public, it burst the confines of localism, and the affair was one of national importance. President McKinley added to the splendor of the occasion by sending thousands of Santiago heroes and Marines, who fought on Guantanama's hill, and as a crowning courtesy sent Lieutenant Hobson and his gallant crew, who made themselves famous by sinking the Collier Merrimac in the Harbor at Santiago, thus preventing the escape of the enemy.

Every city and town in Pennsylvania sent large numbers of proud citizens, and the crowded thoroughfares of the Quaker city presented a scene, which words cannot describe.

The weather on Thursday was very unfavorable, a steady down pour of rain turned the streets into puddles, and gave the tens of thousands of visitors who found it impossible to seek shelter a complete drenching. It was a storm similar to the one that partly ruined Chicago's Jubilee the week before.

But Friday morning opened up crisp and bright, and everything was carried off as scheduled, and in an eminently successful manner.

One of the most interesting features of the celebration was the great naval display, in which the following fighting machines participated: Texas, New Orleans, Dolphin, Gloucester, Columbia, Dixie, Stiletto, Marblehead, Topeka, Winslow, and Mayflower.

But the crowning event was the grand civic parade. It was a fitting climax to a great demonstration. Nothing better or more appropriate could have been devised. It consisted of mile after mile of floats allegorical, floats historical, floats industrial, and floats comical, until hardly a subject appertaining to peace, to liberty, to progress, to invincible might among the nations of the world, but what was illustrated, as perhaps, it had never been pictured before. It was one grand scene of splendor and magnificence, and greatness in all.

It is not generally known that the law presumes a husband or wife dead if either is absent from home for a period of seven years and nothing has been heard from them. This fact is recalled by a case at Scranton of Kate Mulherin against Edward J. Melloney, in which the prosecutrix based her action as a married woman. District Attorney Jones, however, contended that her husband had not been heard from in seven years, and under the law's status she occupied the same position as an unmarried woman. Judge Gunster sustained this view of the case.

Cassidy—"I see McSwiggin has dropped politics and has taken to literary work." Murphy—"Yes. He's engaged on a History of Ireland. He finds that the only way he can write his country's wrongs."

OPEN LETTERS FROM

Jennie E. Green and Mrs. Harry Hardy.

JENNIE E. GREEN, Denmark, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I had been sick at my monthly periods for seven years, and tried almost everything I ever heard of, but without any benefit. Was troubled with backache, headache, pains in the shoulders and dizziness. Through my mother I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me so much good. I am now sound and well."

MRS. HARRY HARDY, Riverside, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham the story of her struggle with serious ovarian trouble, and the benefit she received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This is her letter:

"How thankful I am that I took your medicine. I was troubled for two years with inflammation of the womb and ovaries, womb was also very low. I was in constant misery. I had heart trouble, was short of breath and could not walk five blocks to save my life. Suffered very much with my back, had headache all the time, was nervous, menstruations were irregular and painful, had a bad discharge and was troubled with bloating. I was a perfect wreck. Had doctored and taken local treatments, but still was no better. I was advised by one of my neighbors to write to you. I have now finished the second bottle of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am better in every way. I am able to do all my own work and can walk nearly a mile without fatigue; something I had not been able to do for over two years. Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctors."

Lithographed bonds, stock certificates, and checks are furnished at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

DEPARTMENT EXPENSES

How They Have Swelled in Fifteen Years and Since the Democrats Were Last in at Least Partial Control—A Steady and Constant Increase in Every Item—Extravagance and Spoliation at Republican Machine Dictation, as Gathered From the Official Records.

The enormous increase in the cost of running the executive departments of the state government has been the subject of much comment in the newspapers and otherwise. The extent of the increase is not yet, however, understood. It is not generally comprehended how unceasing has been the upward trend of the figures. It is not realized that each legislature under the sway of Republican Bosses has not only "seen" its predecessor, to use the language of the card playing fraternity, but managed to "go" considerably "better." The protests of the people and such of the newspapers as were not under the control of the machine have gone unheeded. Governor Pattison's vetoes in 1891-93 fell in for no greater consideration. And even the warnings of Governor Hastings, their own man, that the time had come to go slow, were ignored. The appetite of the cormorants grew with what it fed upon like all other appetites, and may be regarded today as in a state of utter unappeasability.

All this, be it borne in mind, is in addition to the steals in the way of legislative junkets, contested election charges, fraudulent investigations, etc. What is here considered fell in for no executive vetoes or injunctions either in 1895 or in 1897, during which years, as will further appear, the greatest enormities were perpetrated.

As probably presenting the case most comprehensively and so as to enable the seeker after the facts to gather them in at a glance, so to speak, the following table is presented. The figures in the first column, headed 1883, represent the outlay for the first year of Governor Pattison's administration, when there was a Democratic house and a strong reform element in the senate to help keep the looters in check. Those in the other column, headed 1889, 1893 and 1897, respectively, represent the appropriations for the last year, that is the last legislative year of the Beaver, Pattison (second) and Hastings administrations. The figures are taken from the appropriation bills, as finally passed and signed, are exclusive of the vetoes and are in each case for two years:

1883.	1889.	1893.	1897.
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.			
$42,800.	$50,100.	$56,058.	$57,800.
SECRETARY OF COMMONWEALTH.			
$50,600.	$62,000.	$69,000.	$79,600.
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
$48,600.	$56,600.	$69,800.	$94,300.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.			
$29,050.	$40,200.	$41,400.	$49,200.
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
$15,400.	$23,200.	$30,900.	$29,100.
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.			
$67,200.	$81,400.	$100,000.	$129,800.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
$34,400.	$36,700.	$44,400.	$47,400.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
$33,400.	$33,400.	$33,400.	$42,400.
STATE LIBRARY.			
$15,400.	$34,000.	$33,900.	$40,100.
PUBLIC PRINTER.			
$4,600.	$5,400.	$5,896.	$7,100.
STATE REPORTER.			
$6,000.	$12,000.	$12,000.	$16,000.
BOARD OF PARDONS.			
$7,000.	$9,450.	$8,800.	$9,600.
HARBOR OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.			
$10,000.	$22,000.	$84,500.	$102,200.
INSPECTORS OF MINES.			
$66,000.	$110,000.	$108,000.	$132,000.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.			
$7,800.	$24,600.	$33,000.	$177,820.
BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.			
$13,800.	$24,600.	$30,600.	$29,400.
SUPERINTENDENT SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.			
$21,800.	$20,200.	$30,600.	$29,200.
BOARD OF HEALTH.			
None.	$10,000.	$12,000.	$12,000.
FISH COMMISSIONERS.			
None.	$34,000.	$45,000.	
FACTORY INSPECTORS.			
None.	None.	$54,800.	$80,000.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.			
None.	None.	$26,600.	$124,000.
MEDICAL COUNCIL.			
None.	None.	None.	$3,000.
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, SALARIES.			
$11,800.	$13,850.	$13,900.	$22,600.
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, EXPENSE.			
$23,900.	$46,263.	$61,060.	$68,400.

The foregoing may without scruple be accepted as reliable, having, as stated, been taken direct from the several appropriation acts as they appear in the officially published laws of the state. A few explanations will not, however, be out of place. For instance, in the cost of the "governor's office" is included only the actual office cost, and not that of the expensive gubernatorial mansion, or anything connected with it. The "attorney general's department" does not cover the large sums he receives as fees. "Superintendent of public instruction" means the expense for salaries, etc., of his office, and does not cover any of the cost of the schools. The same thing is true of "superintendent of soldiers' orphan schools." "State library" is independent of the appropriations for books and the "public printer" of those for printing. "Public buildings and grounds" excepts the extra expense (1897) put upon the state by the capital fire and the occupancy by the legislature of Grace Church. The agricultural department was not organized until 1895, but, in order to be wholly fair, we have, for the preceding years given the appropriations to the board of agriculture, which item is for 1897 included in the costs of the department. No appropriation was made for the fish commissioner in 1897. A large one was in prospect, but the people appeared to be somewhat aroused as to what was going on, the legislators were made in some degree afraid and the scheme was abandoned. With these explanations in mind the figures hereinabove may be looked upon as indicating with accuracy how each succeeding legislature may be expected, if machine control in the legislature is to continue, to perpetrate fresh outrages, pile up more expenditure in the name of the better execution of the laws, but solely to make places for party heelers and secure boodle to make machine campaigns successful.

John Bull.—Let's form an alliance.
Uncle Sam.—All right, John—have a chew of my Battle Ax.

The most solid and enduring alliance is one that is founded on the qualities of sincerity and worth, together with mutual respect.

BattleAx PLUG

is allied, in the minds of millions of men who chew it, with these qualities and it is respected by all. Will you join this alliance? 10 cents at nearest store will do it.

Remember the name when you buy again.

"All weather is alike to me" I wear the kind that "RETAIN THEIR SHAPE."

"That's the kind I'm looking for. I'll order a suit from their agent immediately."

MADE TO ORDER BY

EDWARD E. STRAUSS & CO.

America's Popular Tailors, Chicago.

(AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE IN THE U. S. AND TERRITORIES.)

THAT'S JUST IT!

You can't always tell by the looks of a garment how it is going to WEAR.

WHY NOT

Get the WEAR as well as the looks, when you can have both at the same

PRICE. $12.00

Is the starting point of those

Edward E. Strauss & Co.'s Famous Custom Tailored Suits and Overcoats

With an ironclad guarantee thrown in free.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To examine this line, and leave your order for one of these handsome garments.

CALL ON

L. GROSS,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. **They Cure the Sick.**

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility.....	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.
Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

Ask your **Druggist** for a generous **10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.**

Ely's Cream Balm

contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly Absorbed.

Gives Relief at once.

It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation.

Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full Size 50c.; Trial Size 10c at Druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place. PHILADA., PA.

Sold by all Local Druggists. 9-15-4td.

THE DEVELOPMENT

of Bloomsburg, notwithstanding the late financial and business depression.

HAS BEEN PHENOMINAL.

Its permanence and prosperity are now assured.

The Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company now offers for sale the most desirable lots for residences and business purposes to be had in this town, at moderate prices and upon easy terms.

A SMALL PAYMENT

down and small monthly payments thereafter will secure a lot.

Those purchasers desiring to build, and own their own homes the company will assist by advancing the money there on.

WHY PAY RENT

when you can own your own home?

Factory Sites Given Away.

Maps of the town and our plotted property furnished on application.

Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company.

J. S. WOODS, Sales Agent. N. U. FUNK, Secretary.
10-6-6mos.

Quick Communication

Facilitates Business.

Use the LOCAL TELEPHONE and Communicate.

Direct with persons in Berwick, Catawissa, Danville, Riverside, Rupert, Willow Grove, Almedia, Lightstreet, Lime Ridge, Mifflinville, Millville, Rohrsbnrg, Nescopeck, Orangeville, Stillwater and Benton. Also long distance lines to nearly all the towns in the different States. Rates reasonable. Local exchange over Postoffice.

CENTRAL PENNA. TELEPHONE & SUPPLY CO.

JOHN KENYON, Manager.

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
HON. GEORGE A. JENKS.
of Jefferson county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. WILLIAM H. SOWDEN,
of Lehigh county.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
PATRICK DELACEY,
of Lackawanna.

JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT,
WILLIAM TRICKETT,
of Cumberland.
C. M. BOWER,
of Centre.

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE,
JERRY N. WEILER,
of Carbon.
F. P. IAMS.
of Allegheny.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
RUFUS K. POLK,
Of Montour County.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
J. HENRY COCHRAN,
Of Lycoming County.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE, 26TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
ROBERT R. LITTLE,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM CHRISMAN,
Of Bloomsburg.
W. T. CREASY,
Of Catawissa.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
BOYD TRESCOTT,
Of Millville.

A Campaign Slander Refuted.

Mr. Polk Denies the Charge That Woodin's Private Secretary Was Bribed in His Interest.

My attention has been called to articles in Philadelphia papers, charging me, or my immediate friends, with an attempt to buy the services of the private secretary of W. H. Woodin, my opponent for Congressional honors, in this, the 17th district. This charge has been made either wilfully and maliciously, knowing that there was not any foundation for the accusation, or recklessly, without inquiry as to the facts, on mere rumor, but with intent to injure the reputation of another. My personal knowledge of the matter is, briefly, this: On or about the 27th ult. a young man called upon me, representing that he had been the private secretary of Mr. Woodin; had been dismissed by him and unfairly treated; and that he now desired to enter my service stating that he could give valuable information, and information that would be damaging to Woodin, etc. I stated to him that in the circumstances I could not honorably employ him; that I would not entertain the proposal for a moment. A day or two thereafter I received a letter from the young man, asking me to reconsider my declination of his offer, to which I replied that I would have nothing to do with the matter. These letters are open to inspection by every one. I had not thought to pay any attention to the matter, and now only do so out of deference to my friends.

R. K. POLK.

In an interview in Pittsburg the other day Senator Quay said that he did not consider Swallow as a factor in the election, and believes the fight is between Stone and Jenks.

Why throw away a vote on Swallow? There is no possibility of his election.

Charles Emory Smith is the Postmaster General of the United States, appointed by President McKinley. He is also the editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia *Press*. The *Press* is dead against Quay, and is using all its influence to defeat Quay's candidate Stone, and the machine candidates for the Legislature. This fully answers the cry of the Republicans "to stand by McKinley."

Vote for Jenks.

VOTE FOR LITTLE FOR JUDGE.

Go to the polls and vote early next Tuesday. Then see that your neighbor gets there. VOTE THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Senator G. O. Brown, of York, has been doing good work in this county, making speeches for the Democratic ticket. He is an able talker.

The merchants, farmers, miners and laborers do not ask for any congressional favors or special legislation, they demand however fair treatment, equal rights and justice and do not propose to send men to the Legislature, Senate or Congress who they know will be dead against their interests if elected. They want honest faithful men to represent them. Men who cannot be used as the direct tools for Corporations and who do not wear the Political Collar of any Trust, Monopoly or Company Store. The people are aroused, they know what they want, and know that their interests will be best served by a vote for Polk and Cochran, Creasy and Chrisman and the whole Democratic ticket. Their purpose is intelligently and honestly fixed, and the barrels of Republican boodle, the bushels of campaign buttons and badges, the army of paid political heelers, cannot change their honest intention. The corrupt electioneering methods now being used by Republican candidates are looked upon by the honest voters as an insult to their honesty and intelligence, which they will repudiate at the polls on the 8th of November by a sweeping victory for Democracy and the whole people. The Democrats of Columbia County may be poor, as alleged, but to them principle and honor is dearer than Gold and their votes cannot be bought. They will vote the straight Democratic ticket.

HISTORY WILL REPEAT ITSELF.

William A. Stone, Republican candidate for Governor, made a speech in the Opera House on Monday.

George W. Delamater, Republican candidate for Governor in 1890, made a speech in the Opera House, during his campaign.

Stone's meeting was at mid-day. So was Delamater's.

Stone told the people that he would be the next Governor. Just what Delamater said.

Delamater was defeated by the Democratic candidate.

That's what is going to happen to Stone.

THF STAND BY MCKINLY ORY.

When the President issued his call for volunteers, to free the suffering Cubans, and thus maintain the honor of the United States and the glory of our flag, Lieutenant Polk responded to the call of duty, leaving his home and family, laid aside his business interests and placed his life at the disposal of the President in the service of our Country. How amusing it is to note the frantic efforts of his Millionaire opponent who remained at his palatial home surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries that lavish wealth can produce, waiting until all danger is past and then offering his Congressional services, that he may get his share of the "Government Pap" which McKinley and Hanna will lade out to rich corporations in the way of foreign contracts, and is now advertising on his placards,

"VOTE FOR WOODIN AND STAND BY MCKINLEY.

This may hood-wink a few Republicans but Mr. Woodin with his Patent Medicine Advertising Methods can not fool the Democrats and old soldiers. They are proud of their candidate and will cast a solid vote on the 8th of November for Rufus K. Polk and the whole Democratic ticket.

OUR STATE SENATOR.

This Senatorial District being strongly Democratic, and having for our Candidate the broad-minded, honorable, generous hearted Cochran, of Williamsport, the feeble efforts of the opposition grow weaker and more ineffectual as the time for Election draws near.

The people have learned that in Mr. Cochran they have a tried and true friend. They are particularly fortunate in having secured the services of a man who possesses the attributes of a Statesman in a high degree.

He understands the business interests of the State, and he understands the wants of the laboring classes, having himself, in the beginning of his career, been a laboring man. While in the Senate his whole aim has been to work for the enacting of such laws as would prove beneficial to his District and the State, and he has been a determined opponent of all obnoxious Legislation.

In short Mr. Cochran is a clean, concientious representative of all people and the people will take care that he be returned to the Senate.

Vote for J. Henry Cochran for Senator, November 8th. Vote the straight Democratic ricket and you will make no mistake.

VOTE FOR JENKS FOR GOVERNOR.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, the leading newspaper of that city, formerly edited by the late Geo. W. Childs, and Republican in politics, contained the following editorial last Saturday.

"They say I do not know anything about the alleged misdeeds of the last legislature, (and that's true, because I was not a member of the Legislature and never visited it. They are not worth the consideration of intelligent voters, for they have no bearing whatever upon my candidacy."

It was not "they"; it was Mr. Stone who said he knew nothing about the misdeeds of the Legislature. He said that again and again, with painful iteration and reiteration, at the beginning of his present vote-soliciting tour. Subsequently he assumed to have learned a great deal about the misdeeds of the Legislature, and with great earnestness he declared that if the next Legislature should be guilty of attempts to commit like offences and crimes he would use his power as Governor to prevent their consummation.

That which he so providently learned only a brief while ago he now asserts he has already forgotten, and declares he knows nothing about the nefarious acts of Senator Quay's legislative majority during the last session, and that whatever they may have been, "they are not worth the consideration of intelligent voters, for they have no bearing upon his candidacy."

This statement of Senator Quay's candidate for Governor is based upon, if it is sincere, a mere matter of opinion. The electors, like Mr. Stone, are not members of the Legislature, but they know, as he declares he does not, what crimes against the State Senator Quay's majority of that body attempted or achieved. If Senator Quay's candidate is so unaccountably ignorant of them, the people are not, and they will not agree, when they go to the polls on the 8th of November, with Mr. Stone's opinion that the crimes of Mr. Quay's legislative majority are not issues of this campaign; that they are not worth the consideration of intelligent voters, and that they have no bearing whatever upon his candidacy.

As the merest matter of fact, apparent to all frankly honest folk, the offences of Senator Quay's legislative majority are distinct, vital issues of the campaign and have the most direct and weightiest bearing upon the candidacy of Senator Quay's own candidate for Governor. For Mr. Stone or for anyone to contend otherwise is to assume that the people of Pennsylvania lack the most ordinary intelligence. They are not fools, though Mr. Stone evidently believes they are.

It is the misfortune of Mr. Stone and of his candidacy that they are inseparably associated and connected with Senator Quay's corrupt legislative majority of the last session, and with Senator Quay. Both the majority and Mr. Stone's condidacy spell Quayism, stand for Quayism and nothing else. The Legislature and Mr. Stone are alike the political creatures of Senator Quay. He owns and controls them both. No doubt Mr. Stone has come to regard Mr. Quay as a sort of an Old Man of the Sea, and would like to shake from his shoulders the crushing burden of him. But neither Senator Quay nor Senator Quay's venal legislative majority can be so easily shaken off by Senator Quay's candidate for Governor. On Mr. Stone's banner is inscribed the legend, "Quayism," and he must carry it to victory or defeat. Mr. Stone's candidacy stands for nothing save that, and that is the dominating issue of the campaign for Governor. If Mr. Stone was more frank regarding his candidacy he would be a stronger candidate. The people like an honest, courageous man: they have no affection, no respect for, no confidence in an insincere, skulking standard bearer. Mr. Stone would probably be in a much better position before the electorate, whose votes he is daily soliciting, if he were to frankly concede that he is Senator Quay's candidate and will be, if elected. Senator Quay's Governor. That honest confession of the truth would, at least, evince courage and gratitude to the great Boss who made him a candidate. To deny Senator Quay's ownership of his candidacy is not well done by Mr. Stone. It is not frank, not manly, not grateful.

Strong Today

Because Hood's Sarsaparilla Built Up His System

Child Was Weak, Had Night Sweats and Poor Appetite.

"Our youngest child was in a bad condition. One physician said the trouble was malaria and another thought it came from the stomach and liver. Meantime the child kept growing weaker. He had night sweats, poor appetite and various other troubles. We worried along for two years, and then we determined to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and from the first day we noticed a change in our little boy. We kept on until he had taken about three bottles. Today he is a strong, hearty child. We have always had to keep him indoors in winter, but last winter he was out with other children and we found no trace of the old trouble returning." ALFRED HARSHBERGER, 70 Washington Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe. Druggists. 25c.

The Congressional Fight.

Every effort should be made by the Democracy to recapture the 17th Congressional District. When we remember that Mr. Wolverton was twice elected Congressman from this district by majorities running up into the thousands, and that the normal Democratic majority ought to ensure a Democratic member from this district, there is every hope that Mr. Polk will be elected if the Democrats do their duty. Mr. Woodin has not the phenomenal popularity that Mr. Kulp displayed, nor is he a "vote getter" in the sense that the lively Congressman from Shamokin proved himself to be. Kulp's candidacy was a revelation, even to old politicians, and while he was in the field it did seem as if this district was to be held in the Republican column. But things are different now. Woodin is as unknown to politics as Polk, in fact, even more so, as Polk has at least been a candidate for the honor before. Nor is Woodin's personal popularity anything like Kulp's, while Polk has in addition to the popularity which a creditable candidate always has at his home, the additional attraction of the United States Volunteer. The man who is willing to place his life at the service of his country is not one to willingly jeopardize any of its interests in a legislative capacity, and Polk will surely regard the interests of his country in his official acts. Besides, he will be a needed addition to the forces of Democracy in Congress. There is a very well defined hope that the Democrats may secure a majority in the next Congress in the lower House, and every effort should be put forth to secure that desirable result. Mr. Polk is straight on all the lines of Democratic principle, as they are now understood, and every good party man should give him his fullest support. Were this to be done, the result of the contest would not be in doubt. Northumberland county cannot roll up such a majority for Woodin as it gave to Kulp, and with only the normal Democratic majorities in the other three counties, Polk's election would be assured. But Polk will poll more than the normal Democratic majority in Montour, and reports from Columbia indicate that he will receive a very flattering vote in that strong Democratic county. Do not be misled into overconfidence, however. It has wrecked many a promising campaign. Relax no effort until the day of election, and we will find this Congressional district redeemed, and the name of our Congressman will be Rufus K. Polk.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

VOTE FOR CHRISMAN AND CREASY FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Ex-Governor Pattison is stumping the State for the Democratic ticket.

The Combination of Good Qualities

AND LITTLE PROFITS

is what we are looking after. Our

WINTER STOCK

will be found second to none for quality and price.

Our Stock is Complete,

with a handsome line of

SUITS AND OVERCOATINGS

FOR BOYS And CHILDREN

NEW, NEAT AND NICE,

AT TOWNSEND'S

Star Clothing House

A STORE AND A SCHOOL.

A store that gathers the greatest stock of merchandise, a school for styles and beauty, to which you are always welcome, and which asks no fee.

Roam through it, stay as long as convenient, come again and again. There is no obligation on your part. On our part, we promise you that no one will ask you to buy. If you have any needs to fill, and can resist the beauties of the Autumn Merchandise, which have been gathered for you, it will be because you are not ready to buy.

Shoes.

We know no other store that carries so many shapes, so many widths and sizes, so many styles, and we are in a position to know. Part of our business that. If you knew half as much about shoes as we, the shoe store would fill your every want.

Women's Wraps.

The crisp Autumn air has redoubled the demand for outer garments everywhere. The snappy styles, the unusual gathering of all that's new and good, coupled with the little prices, has trebled the interest here. We call attention to our $10.00 All-Wool Kersey Jackets, lined with Satin, made in the newest shape, and in all the new colors.

Furniture.

Manufacturers need the money. A chance for us and for you. So fine an assortment of bedroom sets and sideboards, at so low a price, is new to this town. Consider yourself fortunate to be asked to share in the saving. Bedroom Sets, from $14.95 to $50.00. Sideboards, from $12.35 to $35.00 each.

Dress Goods.

A splendid assortment, surely. How many varied sorts are here only the women who know this Dress Goods Store can tell. Not an old pattern, not a plug-ugly in the stock. We call attention to our Poplin at 42c., worth more—and the grades, at 75c. the yard, are not equalled in town.

The hundreds of neat, pretty effects, we show you as low as 25c. the yard, and up to $1.00.

You can't help but go away from our store well pleased that you bought your dress here.

Some Bargains

FOR THE NEXT 10 DAYS. We will put on sale Wednesday morning, and sell for 10 days, or as long as they last, a lot of Simpson's Grey Calico at 3c. a yard Quantity, limited.

1000 yards of light and dark Outing Flannel, in pieces that have from 10 to 20 yards in them, the quality we have always sold at 8c. the yard, and not a bad style in the lot. They go at 5c. the yard at this sale.

500 yards of Outing, same that we are selling at 10c. the yard. All good styles. We sell at 8c. the yard.

A lot of twilled Red Flannel, all wool, worth 20c. the yard. We will sell at 15c.

Bleached Muslin, we think as good as Hill's, 10 yards at 52c.

Heavy Unbleached Muslin, as good as Appleton A, 10 yards at 50c. Good, fine, Unbleached Muslin, 10 yards at 35c. Best Unbleached Muslin, 10 yards at 50c.

Canton Flannel, worth 10c., we will sell at 7c. a yard.

F. P. Pursel.

SURPRISING TO SEE!

How fast we are selling our

New Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

Pretty Styles and Low Prices does it.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, from $5.00 up.

Ladies' Coats, Capes, Separate Skirts. Coats for misses and children. In this line our stock is large. Prices low.

Ladies' Fur Collarettes, from $2.00 up.

Our sales in Shoes increases daily. Ladies' Fine Shoes, from 79c. up. Gents' Fine Shoes, from 98c. up. Good Calicoes, 3c. Good Muslin, 3½c. Our stock of Underwear is complete. We handle the celebrated Leather brand Stockings for ladies, misses and boys. Corsets, for 24c. up.

Our Grocery Department is improving daily—adding new goods at better prices. Our whole stock is complete and prices always right. It will pay you to see our goods before you buy.

Bloomsburg Store Co., Limited.

Corner Main and Centre Sts. ALFRED McHENRY, M'G'R.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1898.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

SALES.

M. T. McHenry, executor will sell on the premises in Benton, on Friday, November 11, 1898, at two o'clock p. m., a lot of land, containing forty perches, on which is erected a two-story dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

John G. Freeze will sell at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Thursday, Nov. 17, a farm situated in the town of Bloomsburg and containing about one hundred and thirty acres.

PURELY PERSONAL

Frank Aurand spent a few hours in town yesterday.

Miss Jennie Scott of Catawissa is visiting friends in town.

R. S. Ammerman Esq., of Danville visited Bloomsburg Monday.

Miss Bertha Hess of Shenandoah, is visiting relatives on East Street.

Miss Katie Gehrig of Scranton is spending a few weeks with relatives in town.

John Heighmiller and wife returned home Saturday after a weeks sojourn in Philadelphia.

John F. Derr and J. P. Lemon represented Jackson township in Bloomsburg on Monday.

Ex county Commissioner J. G. Swank of Mifflin township was in town a short time yesterday.

George W. Hess, jeweler has returned home from the city where he has been purchasing new goods.

F. E. Tubbs left last week for New York State where he expects to be engaged for a month on business for his firm.

Harry John, of Bloomsburg, is spending several days with his parents on south Oak street where his wife has been a visitor for the past week.—Mt. Carmel Star.

Among the Bloomsburgers who attended the Philadelphia Jubilee last week and who were not mentioned in our last issue were C. A. Kleim and wife, and C. B., and O. W. Ent.

John L. Woods and Thomas B. Moore, started Saturday morning for Altoona on their bicycles. Harry D Laycock of Wyoming is assisting the Republican during their absence.

Among the out of town guests who attended the Bidleman—Miller wedding yesterday were Mrs. Dr. Seligman of Mahanoy City, and the Mrs. Margaret and Jane Montgomery of McEwensville

Mrs. H. H. Grotz, Mrs. Paul E. Wirt and Miss Helen John, went to Towanda on Tuesday to attend the Annual Convention of the Women's Auxiliary, which was held in Christ P. E. Church, at that place, on Wednesday and Thursday.

There is going to be a
Change in Pennsy's politics,
The monopolies and trusts have had their day,
You will hear no more of Matthew after Tuesday,
We will send him to oblivion, there to stay.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

The new carpet advertisement of the Leader Store Co. appears in this issue. Read it.

Owing to an accident to their press the Bloomsburg *Daily* was not published Friday and Saturday.

I have secured the sale of the finest line of Confectionery in the world.

ALLEGRETTE'S
CHOCOLATE CREAMS
Are unsurpassed in richness and flavor. Always fresh, at
60 CTS. PER POUND.
In quarters, halfs and pounds.
W. S. RISHTON, Ph. G.,
Opposite P. O Pharmacist
Telephone No. 1074

Don't risk losing your whole vote by trying to scratch your ticket. If it is not marked right the whole ballot is thrown out. VOTE THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

To be entirely relieved of the aches and pains of rheumatism means a great deal, and Hood's Sarsaparilla does it.

Notwithstanding the fact that it has been lawful to kill deer for two weeks, we have seen no venison in the market.

Company F., of Danville was mustered out of the United States service Tuesday afternoon. About $8000 was paid out among the boys.

The remains of Rev. A. W. Hontz arrived at McKendree, Luzerne county, on Thursday last, and were taken from there on Friday to Long Island, for interement.

Buckalew Bros. have the latest improved horse clippers, and are prepared to do clipping at reasonable rates, at their livery stable, rear of Court House. 2t

Mrs. Aaron Nuss, of Buck Horn, for the second time in less than a year fell and broke her leg. She was attending to her household duties when she accidentally fell.

If you desire to vote the real soldier's ticket, vote for gallant De Lacy, Corporal Sowden, the pensioners' friend Jenks, Lieut. Polk, and all their colleagues.

There will be a down hearted lot of Prohibitionists in town Tuesday night when the incoming retruns will show that Swallow received the small end in nearly every county.

Millville is discussing the question as to whether there shall be a licensed bar in that borough. It has had none for many years, and public meetings are being held to prevent it.

The Columbia County Teachers Institute will be held in the Court House November 28th to December, inclusive. An interesting program is being prepared by County Superintendent J. K. Miller.

Miss Jessie Mae Hall, supported by a clever company, rendered the ideal Southern Comedy drama, "The Princess of Patches" to a small but appreciative audience at the Opera House Friday evening.

Rev. G. H. Hemingway filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church at Williamsport on Sunday. The morning and evening sermons in the Presbyterian Church, this town, were preached by Rev. J. T. Anderson.

Revival meetings are now in progress at Espy M. E. Church, Henry D. Flangan, Pastor.

There was a large attendance on Sabbath evening. Meetings open with Song Service at 7.30 o'clock.

The first of a series of basket ball games, between the two teams of the Normal School, took place in the Gymnasium Tuesday evening, resulting in a victory for the Eurekas, they scoring three points, while the White Triangles made but two.

A fire of incendiary origin totally destroyed the barn and outbuildings of Wadsworth Kline at Orangeville Tuesday night. Everything in the building consisting of all the crops, and farm machinery were burned. It is said that two horses were also lost. It is partly covered by insurance.

The dead body of Bruce Crist, was found in a patch of woods near his home in Pine Summit, Saturday afternoon. He left the house in the morning with his gun to take a hunt. He was a step son of James Kingston and was about nineteen years of age. He was no doubt killed by the accidental discharge of the gun.

While hurrying to get the Wynona hose carriage out of the shed Tuesday morning to go to the fire at Krug's barn, Samuel H. Harman had the little finger of his left hand mashed, his hand being caught between the end of the tongue and the building. He was unassisted, but managed to get out and took an active part in fighting the flames.

Another fire, which makes two within one week, occurred in a brick barn, owned and occupied by Charles Krug, on the lower end of his property, on East Third street. It is beginning to look very mysterious how these fires start. The fire was first discovered by a few young men who were out celebrating Hallow E'en, and had done considerable damage beforehand. The woodwork, a lot of grain of various kinds, hay and straw, together with two wagons and several sets of harness, were burned up. The loss is partly covered by insurance. All three fire companies were on hand and did good work.

If Prof. Coles is to be relied on the north pole will be found this month.

Read the new advertisement of Isaac Long, of Wilkesbarre this week, and every week.

VOTE THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET, FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.

Tuesday was the opening of the rabbit season. The cotton tails will have to keep under cover for the next month and a half.

The football game scheduled to to take place Saturday afternoon, between Wyoming Seminary and the Normal was concelled, one of Wyoming's best players, named Anderson, having dropped dead on the field while at practice Wednesday afternoon.

A flying piece of iron from a larger mass of metal, which was being broken by the use of dynamite at the Keystone Foundry and Machine Works this morning struck a small boy by the name of Harry Ivey, inflicting an ugly wound on the back of his neck.

Gilbert Kulp, brother of Congressman Monroe H. Kulp, of Shamokin, who came near being killed by a runaway car on the Lewisburg and Buffalo Valley railroad, an account of which we published in our last issue is able to be out again, but has to use crutches.

The steady growth of our job department is certainly encouraging. This year so far we have turned out more jobs than ever before, many of which were large and expensive undertakings. Every year marks an increase in our job work. This is the result of good work, low prices, and the best facilities in this section.

Rev. B. C. Conner met with a serious accident last evening. He was on the porch of a new house, which is in course of erection in the Pursel addition. The floor had not yet been put down and he was standing on a board, when it broke, throwing him down between the joists, striking his left side. His left shoulder was dislocated and he was otherwise bruised.

J. Saltzer and family, barely escaped with their lives Monday morning. He had built a new fire the night before, and before retiring for the night had filled up the stove with fresh coal. As very often occurs, when the fire is fixed for the night in this manner, the gas which escaped from the stove, filled the house and Monday morning they were discovered in an unconscious condition by Mrs. Saltzer's mother. Dr. Rutter was at onee summoned and succeeded in bringing them out all right. Had they been left another hour, medical aid would have been useless.

Charles W. Hess, wife and child, residing on B. F. Zarr's farm, beyond Oak Grove, were also overcome in the same manner Sunday morning. The services of a physiciah were also necessary to revive them.

Democratic Meetings.

Democratic meetings will be held at the following places on the following dates :

Thursday, Nov. 3rd,—Locust Dale, Geiser's School. Evansville and Eyers Grove.

Friday, Nov. 4th –Centralia, Jamison City; and Orion School House.

Saturday, Nov. 5th—Mainville and Jerseytown.

Monday, Nov. 7th—Bloomsburg, Benton and Berwick.

R. G. F. KSHINKA,
Secretary.

MARRIED.

BILLMAN—ZIMMERMAN. On Saturday evening Oct. 29th 1898 by W. B. Snyder, J. P. at his office Locust Twp., Mr. D. H. Billman and Miss Nima D. Zimmerman both of Cleveland Twp., Columbia Co., Pa.

DIED.

BELLES.—In Fishingcreek Twp., October 20th, 1898, Mr. Philip Belles, aged 71 years, 10 months and 21 days.

Interesting to the Ladies.

Elsewhere in this newspaper appears the advertisement of Isaac Long's great Dry Goods house in Wilkes-Barre, one that has a wide reputation for honest dealing in the best obtainable merchandise. They send samples upon request, and are offering special inducements to mail order customers. As the advertisements are changed every week you will find something new each issue. Watch the ads and ask for samples of anything you would like to see.

Meeting at Benton.

The Democratic meeting in Benton next Saturday night will be addressed by Hon. C. R. Buckalew and John G. Harman, Esq.

Go to the polls and vote early next Tuesday. Then see that your neighbor gets there. VOTE THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Chicken thieves are plying their nefarious vocation in and about Light Street. Several residents of that village have been relieved of some of their choicest poultry.

All the surface indications now point to a contest on the homestretch between Stone and Jenks, with the success of Jenks quite possible.—*Philadelphia Times, Oct.* 31.

Ira T. Clement, a long time and well known resident of Sunbury, died at his home in that city Friday. The funeral, which was very largely attended took place from the house Monday afternoon.

VOTE FOR SOWDEN FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

A fire, which for a time threatened the entire village, broke out in Light Street Wednesday afternoon. The blaze started in George Grimes' saddler shop, and soon spread to his dwelling house, consuming both buildings before anything could be done. Word was received here and the steamer sent to their assistance, but the fire was gotten under control before it reached the scene.

There are many stories current as to what started the fire. One is that while Mr. Grimes and two other gentlemen were in the cellar, one of them struck a match to light his pipe. the head flying over against and igniting a barrel of coal oil, while another rumor says it first started in some blankets in the saddlery, but the first is probably correct.

It was only by dint of hard work by the men using buckets that the fire was confined to the two buildings. It looked for a time as if the entire place was doomed. Mr. Grimes' loss is partly covered by insurance.

Delicate Children

They do not complain of anything in particular. They eat enough, but keep thin and pale. They appear fairly well, but have no strength. You cannot say they are really sick, and so you call them delicate.

What can be done for them?

Our answer is the same that the best physicians have been giving for a quarter of a century. Give them

Scott's Emulsion

of *Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites*. It has most remarkable nourishing power. It gives color to the blood. It brings strength to the muscles. It adds power to the nerves. It means robust health and vigor. Even delicate infants rapidly gain in flesh if given a small amount three or four times each day.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A large and beautiful line of lamps at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

FOR RENT.

Rooms on 3rd. floor, COLUMBIAN building. Steam heat. gas or electric light, water. Apply to
tf. GEO. E. ELWELL.

Parlor lamps, banquet lamps, hall lamps, in fact, all kinds of the celebrated Miller lamps at Jas. H. Mercer's.

Mercer has the largest line of Hymn Books ever shown in Bloomsburg.

Mercer's line of Bibles and Hymn Books is complete. Call in and inspect his stock. Opposite Episcopal church.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and the roar of battle at the fall of Manilla. Bonanza for agents. Brimfull of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, P. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago. 10-2 .6t.

PROPOSALS FOR BRIDGES.—Bids will be received at the Commissioners' office, in Bloomsburg, Pa., till 12 o'clock, noon, Friday, November 11, 1898, for the superstructure of two bridges (bids to be for both iron and wooden bridges), to be constructed across west branch of Fishingcreek, in Sugarloaf Twp. One being 60 feet, and the other, 85 feet, between the masonry. Roadway, 14 feet in the clear. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Commissioners' office. Bids for a 30-foot iron deck bridge, 14 feet in the clear, to be constructed in Mifflin Twp, will also be received at the same time. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids

ATTEST:—D Z. MENSCH, Clerk.
Comm'rs' Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Nov. 1, 1898.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

FALL BUSINESS
In Full Swing

The tide of Fall business is now at its flood, at our establish- meet, and we are grandly prepared for it. Every department stocked with the choicest and best of the world's merchandise, presenting a completeness and variety never before approached by us. Our prices are also equally important factors in producing this activity, because they are THE LOWEST that can possibly be quoted for goods of equal quality and merit, and forcibly illustrate our well known policy—NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY HOUSE.

Dress Goods.

You will find this stock very complete, with all of the season's leading materials.

Vicuna Suitings, 50c. a yard.
52 inch all wool Cheviots, 50c. yd.
52 inch all wool Venetian, $1.00 a yard.
38-nch all wool Serge, 35c. a yard.

Dress Trimmings

This stock offers all of the latest effects in trimmings.

Dress Linings.

Our Lining Department is complete, with the leading linings of the season.

Fur Collarettes.

A large line in leading Furs of the season, from $1.90 upwards.

Blankets and Comfortables.

If you have a Blanket want we can snpply you from the 33c. cotton ones up to $10.00 for the fine, fleecy wool ones. See our $2.00 Comfortable. all white cotton and silkolene outside.

Coats and Capes.

Come and see our line of these goods. See the goods, note the prices and styles.

Kersey Coat, satin lined, at $5.68
Fine Kersey Coat. heavy satin lined, at $9 50.

Underwear.

Ladies' Vests and Pants, 25c.
Children's Vests and Pants, 25c.
Children's Combination Suits, 50c. up.
Ladies' Combination Suits, 50c. up.
Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests and Pants, 75c.

Small Wares, &c.

Sterling Silver Turtles, 25c.
Sterling Silver Paper Cutters, 15c.
Kid Curlers, 5c. pack.
Curling Irons, 5c.
All Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c.
Ladies' Pocketbooks, 25c.
Cotton's Handkerchief Extracts, 20c.
Chamois Skins, 25c.
Bath Sponges, 10 and 15c.
Florida Water, 25c. a bottle.
Buttermilk Soap, 18c. a box.

H. J. CLARK & SON

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.
MARKET SQUARE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

"Just ask your neighbor about us. She has been here, she knows. We do more than speak our little piece in this paper. We never tell the half of our story here.

Every department in our store shouts our praise, and just now the Cloak Department is one of the loudest, because of the extra qualities and low prices on a great qvantity of Jackets and Capes.

Kersey Jacket, Satin lined, strap seams, round corners, tailor lapped and elegant finish all for $10.00.

Kersey Jacket lined with cotton lining, imitation of the above for 5.00.

Plush Cape 27 inch long, silk serge lined, thibet trimmed collar and front edge, for 6.95.

Stripe Ribbon 3½ inch wide for 10c yd. "Match it for less than 19c. if you can."

Cotton Blankets 45c. pair, not the small size and light weight, but the kind you have been paying more money for.

10 yds indigo blue calico	39c.
10 yds good dark calico	29c.
10 yds. good muslin	35c
Table oil cloth	12c yd.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

ANOTHER
EXPLOSION
IN BLOOMSBURG.
$1,000 REWARD

For the person telling us when Good Carpets were sold cheaper.

—o—

Saturday, October 1st, a carboy of dye stuff broke in a railroad car, containing over 10,000 yards of Carpet. Some pieces were soaked at the ends. Some were dirtied and mussed while being thrown from the car, and others merely had their wrappers splashed. Goods could not be shipped to western dealers. We stepped in, made an offer of 70c. on the dollar, and got the goods. We are going to sell them quick, and if you know a good thing, you'll take them quick. In some cases you cannot tell the damage. But it's enough to save you dollars.

Commencing Nov. 5th, we will have the goods for sale in our Carpet Department. Bring the measure of your room with you.
Note these prices :

Best Brussels, sold everywhere for 90c., now 65c.
Good Brussels, sold everywhere for 75c., now 55c.
Best all-wool Ingrain, price everywhere, 75c., now 55c.
Best wool filling Ingrain, price everywhere, 65c., now 45c.
Heavy part cotton filling, price everywhere, 50c., now 35c.
Heavy Ingrains, price everywhere, 30c., now 22c.
Good Ingrain, for chambers, price everywhere, 25c., now 15c.

Lots of Cheap Lining to go with These.

All-wool Art Squares, 9 yards, everywhere $7 50, our price, $5 50.

Wool filling Art Squares, 9 yards, everywhere $6 75, our price, $4 50.

Part wool filled Squares, 9 yards, everywhere $5 50, our price, $3 50.

Heavy, serviceable Art Squares, 9 yards, everywhere $4 50, our price, $2 75.

We have these goods also in 7½ and 12 yards, at corresponding prices.

One thousand all-wool pieces, 1¼ yards long, 23c. One thousand part cotton pieces, 1¼ yards long, 15c. Five hundred pieces Brussels Carpet, from 1 to 3 yards long, 40c. the yard. Smyrna and other Rugs, 20 per cent. off regular price. Terms, spot cash. We will take corn, oats, flour, buckwheat, eggs, hams, bacon and other produce, in exchange, at market prices.

The Leader Department Store,
FOURTH AND MARKET STS. BLOOMSBURG, PA

WANAMAKER ON TAXATION

Startling Figures Showing the Inequalities of Taxation Under Quay Machine Rule.

The Farmer and Workingmen Compelled to Pay $2.94, While the Corporations Pay But One Penny.

Mr. Wanamaker, in a speech delivered at Huntingdon on Oct. 19, had the following to say upon the subject of taxation:

I have been waiting for an opportunity like this to say something more to the farmers and laboring men of Pennsylvania about taxation.

In my Williams Grove address on Sept. 1 I declared that the people, and especially the farmers, were unjustly taxed. I stated that through legislation passed by the Quay machine there was unjust discrimination in favor of corporations, and that the masses were forced to bear an unequal burden of state taxation, and I want to reiterate those statements again tonight, and to present to you specific proof of their correctness.

The statements that the farmers paid too much tax have been challenged in public speeches by the Republican candidate for governor and the Republican state chairman.

Nominee W. A. Stone, in his Pittsburg speech on Sept. 7, in the course of his reply to assertions made by me, said: "There is not a corporation in Pennsylvania that ever for one moment realized that it was the favorite of the Republican party" (meaning the Quay machine). Speaking of our tax system he declared: "This is a great triumph for the Republican party, and one of which all Republicans should feel justly proud;" and, continuing, he said: "It seems to me that it would be much easier to prove that farmers, laborers and mechanics are the favorites of the Republican party, who have been so highly favored by its legislation."

At Hollidaysburg on Sept. 15 Candidate Stone is again quoted as saying that "The people are not taxed, and not one foot of your land (meaning the people) pays one cent of tax; we have taken the tax off the lands and put it on corporations."

ELKIN QUOTED.

Republican Chairman Elkin, at Carlisle on Aug. 31, said: "We (meaning the Quay machine) have taken taxes off the lands, occupations, trades and all personal property, except money at interest." At Pittsburg on Sept. 7 he again declared that "the purpose and policy of the Republican party (meaning the Quay machine) has been to remove the burden of taxation from the people and place it upon those who obtain some franchise from the state, and we (meaning the Quay machine) have reason to feel proud of our record."

I am facing an audience composed largely of farmers. Before me are men who gain their livelihood by the tilling and handling of land. If there is one among you all who does not know that the statements of Candidate Stone and Chairman Elkin are false let him stand up and say so. There may be some farmers here who on next election day intend to vote to perpetuate the Quay machine. To them I want to ask if it is a fact, as Candidate Stone asserted in his Hollidaysburg speech, "that you are not taxed and that not one foot of your land pays one cent of taxes," and whether it is true, as Chairman Elkin states, that the Quay machine has taken the taxes off land?

If one single farmer in this audience will come upon the platform and show that his land is not taxed I will agree to make six speeches a week for the Quay machine from now until election time, and if there is one farmer here who owns or works a farm that cannot show by his tax receipts that all these statements are untrue I will stand by the same offer. And if there is one farmer who does not know that he is unjustly taxed and is paying part of the corporation's share I want him to send me his name and he will be given proof of his happy ignorance.

The subject of taxation is a vast and complex question, but there are phases of it and facts concerning it that can be reduced to simple, practical and convincing propositions. And specifically and with varied figures I want to present some of them to you.

In this argument when I make use of the word "corporations" I mean those of that class that have the right to condemn and take private property for their own use, such as steam railroads which pay no local taxes for county, township, school or road purposes upon their roadbed and other property used in the operation of their franchise. And also other great combinations of corporate wealth, such as pools and trusts and companies capitalized at millions, all of which maintain armies of agents and lobbyists to invade and surround legislative bodies, whether national, state or municipal.

Candidate Stone tells the farmers of the state that the corporations pay the entire cost of running the state government, and also the appropriations to public schools. This statement is grossly untrue, as is shown in the last official record of the state treasurer.

The total receipts of the state treasury for 1897 were $12,475,070.17. Of this sum the entire amount received from all sources, from all corporations, including the thousands of smaller corporations which we are not considering, together with the tax on bank stock, was only $6,044,131.67, or about 50 per cent of the cost of running the state and paying the school appropriations. This demonstrates Candidate Stone's misrepresentation No. 1.

Candidate Stone says that corporations are taxed higher in Pennsylvania than they are in other states. This statement is untrue. For the purpose of proving the falsity of Mr. Stone's assertion I will compare the tax law of our state with that of New York.

TAXES IN NEW YORK.

In New York state every dollar of corporate property is taxed, yet our own ex-auditor general, Jerome B. Niles, in a public speech delivered in 1893, made the astonishing statement that there were from $100,000,000 to $600,000,000 of railroad property in Pennsylvania that pays no tax whatever, either locally or to the state. In New York state the dollar of value is the basis upon which taxes are levied, real and personal, and no corporation of any kind can escape paying its share of taxes. But, by the statement of ex-Auditor General Niles, in Pennsylvania, through discriminating legislation passed by the machine, and purchased by the corporations, one-half billion dollars' worth of corporate property escapes all taxation. The fairest way to show the difference in taxation of steam railroads between Pennsylvania and New York is to take the trunk lines and lateral railroads that lead out of Pennsylvania into New York, and compare the taxes they are compelled to pay in each state.

The Northern Central railroad, from Williamsport to the New York state line, near Elmira, a distance of 70 miles, does not pay one cent of taxes upon its roadbed and other real estate used in the exercise of its franchise in the Pennsylvania counties of Lycoming, Tioga and Bradford, representing a value of $2,000,000. But when it reaches the township of Southport, Chemung county, New York, it contributes in taxes to that township $372.40. Passing through the corner of Southport, through the city of Elmira, into the township of Horseheads, it pays to that township $637.52. It touches the corner of Catlin and pays $36.64, and enters the township of Veteran, in the same county, and pays to the township treasury $1,038.80. Then it passes through the counties of Schuyler, Yates and Ontario on to Niagara Falls, paying at the same rate in all counties named.

Then again take the Lehigh Valley railroad, which does not pay one cent of tax on its roadbed and other real estate for local purposes from the Delaware river at Easton through the counties of Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Luzerne, Wyoming and Bradford. When it reaches the township of Van Etten, in the state of New York, it contributes $1,902.33 to that township treasury.

ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION.

Then take the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad, which contributes nothing to the local treasuries in Pennsylvania. When it reaches the township of Ashland, New York, only touching one corner, it contributes $225.60 toward township taxes. To the township of Elmira it pays $425.82, to the city of Elmira $1,199.70, to Horseheads $926.06, to Big Flats $1,157.20, and so on to every township it passes through.

Then take the Tioga branch of the Erie railroad, which runs through Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and does not pay one dollar on its 50 miles of roadbed in that county. When it reaches Southport, in the state of New York, on a valuation of $63,000 it pays to the township treasury $441.

Then the Fall Brook railroad and leased lines, which pay nothing on their roadbed in the state of Pennsylvania, the moment it reaches the township of Lindley, in New York state, contributes $1,500 to the local treasury of that township.

It should be remembered that in New York all these railroads, in addition to the local taxes specified, pay also a state tax for the general purposes of state government. Yet all the railroads I have mentioned pay no more or no less in the state of New York than the farmer, merchant, manufacturer, or the money lender on their dollar. So again Candidate Stone's statement that corporations pay more taxes in Pennsylvania than in other states is proven false.

This is Candidate Stone's misrepresentation number 2.

Again, Candidate Stone asserts that the corporations in Pennsylvania pay their full and equal share of taxes. Now, under our state law, they pay but four mills on the dollar of their capital stock (not counting the $500,000,000 that escapes altogether); but does not every farmer here know that he pays from 15 to 25 mills on every dollar of his capital stock? Is this equal and fair taxation? This proves the falsity of another of Mr. Stone's statements.

This is misrepresentation number 3.

FARMERS IN OTHER STATES.

Again, Candidate Stone asserts that the farmers of Pennsylvania are no more heavily taxed than those of other states. Yet the average tax in Pennsylvania on your land, for the past ten years, has been from 15 to 30 mills on the dollar, while in New York state it has averaged from three to ten mills on the dollar, and in some townships and cities in that state almost the entire local taxes are paid by the corporations. This proves the falsity of Mr. Stone's statements, and is misrepresentation number 4.

I might continue the list of his misrepresentations on this subject almost indefinitely, but time will not permit. You farmers who live in interior counties do not fully understand the way you are discriminated against, but the farmers who live along the New York state line, in the counties of Erie, Warren, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford and Susquehanna realize how the machine made laws of Pennsylvania take the burden off of the corporations and place it upon the backs of the tillers of the soil.

All along the northern border the farms in New York state are more valuable than those of the same size and kind in Pennsylvania. A $5,000 farm in the state of New York is not taxed to exceed $25, while the adjoining farm in Pennsylvania of the same value pays from $65 to $85. And it is something New York farmers cannot understand why railroads in Pennsylvania are not made to assist in paying local taxes, and why Pennsylvania farmers support a political system that compels them to pay 20 mills on their dollar, while railroads pay only four mills on their property.

Through the machine passed and corporation protecting legislation of our state the corporations are favored to the extent of millions annually, which is paid by the farmer, land owner and laborer.

The evasions and exemptions allowed to corporations from the law requiring them to pay four mills tax on the dollar are enormous, and I believe that a thorough and faithful enforcement of the provisions and even the present unjust tax law would put millions of money in the state treasury.

SOME OFFICIAL FIGURES.

For example, the last report of the secretary of internal affairs, for 1897, showed the cost of all corporations of this class (railroads) in Pennsylvania to be $1,553,072,313. The total cost of equipments owned by the railroads was $189,404,266. Stocks and bonds owned by railroads, $282,655,815; cash and current assets, $90,302,269; other assets, $200,508,217, making a total of $2,315,942,880. Taking this to represent the cash value of the capital stock of these roads, and multiplying this sum by four mills, the rate the law requires, you have what the great railroad corporations alone should pay into the state, amounting to $9,263,761. Yet the taxes paid by corporations of all kinds—big and little—together with the tax on gross receipts of corporations, and the tax on bank stocks amount to only $6,044,131.67, showing a discrepancy upon this too liberal basis of $3,119,631, which in some manner the corporations are relieved from paying.

Now, farmers, you ought to ask Candidate Stone, who declares that there is no discrimination in favor of corporations, to account for this shortage of more than $3,000,000.

But the loss of that vast sum of money is not a commencement of the injustice heaped upon the farmers by the present machine made tax system, since the same amount of property—$2,315,941,880, the value of railroad stock and investment—in the hands of the farmer is taxed five times as much, or $46,318,855.

The railroads in this official valuation pay only $5,448,120.47, making a balance against you under this system that Mr. Stone calls equitable of $40,870,735.

But experts say that the value of railroad property in Pennsylvania is double its assessed valuation, or nearly $5,000,000,000. If this be true, then the railroads are paying about one mill on their dollar, while you farmers are paying 20 mills on yours.

In Tioga county last spring I was informed that $13,000,000 of farming property in that county pays $325,000 annually, while the same amount of railroad and mining properties pay less than $12,000, as shown by the county treasurer, a discrimination against the farmer of $313,000.

CORPORATION TAXES.

Scores of like cases can be shown throughout the state, but time will forbid more detail on this particular point.

I want to give you a few examples of how great corporations are protected.

The Philadelphia and Erie railroad, which cost upward of $40,000,000, through the kindness of machine legislation, is not obliged to pay one dollar of tax to the state on capital stock until the road shall earn a 6 per cent dividend. Of course, that time has not and will never come, as its stock can be watered, salaries increased and expenditures kept high enough to prevent any such contingency.

Will Candidate Stone show where the machine made tax system of Pennsylvania, which he declares favors the farmer, has ever exempted $40,000,000 of farm lands until the farmers have made 6 per cent clear, after enjoying like privileges with the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, of voting high salaries to their sons and friends and raising the valuation of their farms as they see fit?

You farmers who are paying 20 mills on every dollar of farm lands you have should ask Candidate Stone to explain the following figures taken from the auditor general's report of 1896. That report shows that the Philadelphia and Delaware Connecting railway, costing $536,566.82, paid into the state treasury only $35.22 in 1896.

The Kinzua Valley railroad, costing $113,450.21, paid $28.12; the Allentown railroad, costing $1,085,747.94, paid $75.02; the Baltimore and Harrisburg railroad, costing $480,000, paid $43.73; the Baltimore and Philadelphia, costing $9,840,000, paid $675.41; the Bustleton railroad, costing $100,000, paid $10; the Clarion railroad, costing $140,000, paid $1.60, and the Pickering Valley railroad, costing $481,399.08, paid the sum of 92 cents.

TAXES ON RAILROADS.

In other words, $12,777,164.05, of railroad property paid a total tax of $870.03 in 1896. At the same time $12,777,164.05 of your property at 20 mills (the average) paid $255,543.28. Stated in a simpler way: $12,777,164.05 of property belonging to corporations and a like amount of property belonging to the farmers, together amounting to $25,554,328.10, paid taxes in 1896 amounting to $256,413.31, and of this sum the farmers paid $255,543.28 and the corporations $870.03; or, to still further show the inequality, every time the farmer paid $2.94 of taxes the corporations, under the tax system that Candidate Stone says is fair to the farmer, paid but one penny.

I could prolong the list showing the inequalities of taxation almost indefinitely, but time will not permit tonight. After all, it seems much like a waste of argument to try and convince the voter of what every intelligent citizen already knows—that there is no fairness or equality in our machine made system of taxation.

But there is another side of this great question of taxation that must appeal to every person within the hearing of my voice. It is the remedy. It is far easier to justly criticise the deficiencies of economic policies than to recommend intelligent and adequate methods for their equitable adjustment. It is impossible for me tonight to do more than give in general terms the fundamental principles upon which, I belive, the taxation of our people should be founded.

A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

The dollar of value should be the basis upon which taxes are levied. The man owning $1,000 worth of property, either in railroads, farming lands or corporate interests, should pay ten times as much tax as the man who owns but $100 worth.

No taxable property should be given advantages or concessions in the hands of one owner that the like property or value does not receive in the hands of every other owner. A full assessment of all property should be made, and an impartial indiscriminating tax should be imposed.

The assessed valuation of property in Pennsylvania, real and personal, according to the last census, that of 1890, was, in round numbers, $6,500,000,000. According to the best expert authority the actual valuation of real and personal property in Pennsylvania at the present time is $10,000,000,000. If the value of assessable property is $10,000,000,000, the present tax rate of four mills (that corporations are supposed to pay, but do not, though it is only about one-fifth the rate the farmers pay) would yield $40,000,000 to the state annually, or about three and one-half times the amount collected under the present law.

This would pay the running expense of the state government and give the $5,500,000 to public schools that is now allowed, and leave, $28,000,000 to be paid back to counties to aid in reducing, or wiping out entirely, local taxation.

Nothing is plainer than that the heavy burden of taxation borne by certain interests results alone from the total or partial exemptions granted vast corporate interests, as the result of machine legislation.

The resources of Pennsylvania are so vast and her wealth so great that, if each dollar of property paid its just share, taxation would be so light that it would scarcely be felt by any. But the machine paid speakers will reply to this statement by telling the farmers that Wanamaker advocates a tax system that will place (we will say for argument) a four mill tax on their lands. To this I want to say, yes, I favor the placing of a four mill tax on your lands and your homes, if by so doing I can strike off the 20 mill tax that the machine made laws now compel you to pay.

I believe I can do no greater service to the people of my state than help to change the perpetual machine laid mortgage of 20 mills for a reasonable and moderate tax rate of four mills or less.

The above article by Mr. Wanamaker is a full expansion of the general points made by George A. Jenks, the Democratic candidate for governor, in several of his now famous campaign addresses. Vote for Jenks and equality of taxation and equality in all other respects before the law.

The Democratic party has for many years insisted that the management of the finances of the state of Pennsylvania has been reckless and indefensible. The late developments incidental upon the failure of the People's bank, and the admission that the manipulation of state funds in various other banking institutions were of a corrupt character, should be no news to the people, because at various times disclosures have been made through the Democratic minority in the state legislature of daring and flagrant misuse of the people's money entrusted to the state treasurers and auditors general. In the most direct way the specific charge was made in the session of the legislature of 1889 that a fraudulent misuse of the sinking fund moneys were being, and had been, made by Mr. Quay and Mr. Quay's creatures. These charges were formulated by Mr. S. M. Wherry, of Cumberland county, who made a strenuous, but ineffective, effort to have the abuses corrected. Mr. Wherry did more than that—he showed beyond question that a deliberate and corrupt misuse of the securities in the state sinking fund had been made. On March 22, 1889, he introduced a joint resolution calling attention in a conservative way to the fact that the sinking fund was being improperly manipulated. On March 25 he offered a series of resolutions, reciting the further startling fact that the sinking fund commissioners had sold, in December, 1887, and January, 1888, $1,000,000 of United States bonds, which were under the law a permanent investment of the fund. This sale violated not only the constitution, but the statutes made in pursuance of the constitutional requirements. In connection with this series of resolutions, Mr. Wherry had spread upon the records of the legislative proceedings of that date a carefully prepared memorandum showing that this sale of bonds had resulted in the loss of a quarter of a million dollars to the state. These United States bonds were deliberately taken from the sinking fund treasury, then under the domination of Mr. Quay, and by the direct action of Mr. A. Wilson Norris, then the auditor general, and Mr. Livesey, of the treasury department. Mr. Livesey soon after left the state and has been absent ever since. He is supposed to be still absent from the state because of his connection with this and with other misuses of state funds. The facts presented by Mr. Wherry showed conclusively that for the two years of 1886, including transactions from Dec. 1, 1886, to Dec. 1, 1888, these manipulations had entailed a loss directly of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars upon the state.

It showed that in the early part of the fiscal year of 1887 one million dollars' worth of United States 4 per cent bonds were abstracted from the vaults of the treasury, where they belonged as a constitutional part of the sinking fund, sold and the proceeds placed in the various banks favored by the state political ring, of which Senator Quay was the head. Mr. Wherry, in a very conservative statement, declared that after a careful examination of this transaction, so suggestive upon its face, he was of the deliberate opinion that it was so much in violation of the constitution and the law, and that the bondsmen and the state officials who constituted the state sinking fund commissioners were liable for the loss entailed, and should be held accountable for every dollar of interest lost on the United States bonds sold, and for other losses to the state. He declared that in the aggregate the losses in two transactions alone exceeded sixty thousand dollars in one year. The actual and indirect loss, he declared, sustained by the state would amount to nearly $2,000,000. He said: "At the very time the sinking fund commissioners were selling United States bonds at a loss of interest and buying 5 per cent state loans, payable in 1892, at from 115 to 118¾, the state's 4 per cents, payable in 1912—25 years to run, were selling on the market at 121. Discussion of Mr. Wherry's resolutions were, of course, inevitably cut off. After a number of ineffectual attempts to have his charges considered, even after the report from the ways and means committee providing for an investigation and adjustment of this mismanagement of state funds had been presented, he was compelled to abandon his effort. His resolutions were carefully buried in committee.

Such is the mere record spread upon the journal of the house of representatives, showing a transaction even more daring than that by which the People's bank "plum tree" was shaken. The senior senator, when he wanted a loan for his family of a hundred thousand dollars, agitated the golden fruit plant of the state treasury to the extent in one case at least, of one hundred thousand dollars. In this instance, when his friend and chum, Mr. Norris, was up the tree, a shower of a million dollars was shaken out of the sinking fund. It was in vain that the most forcible and capable Democratic member of the house of representatives at that time or since made a protest. The state treasury stain which has been discovered since by disgusted and despairing Republicans was pointed out, and it should not be forgotten by a Democratic minority in the legislature. Since then the chickens have come home to roost in the Republican hencoop, but the barnyard might have been clean enough today, even for Mr. Wanamaker, had the way blazed out by Mr. Wherry been followed. The Democratic party often before had, and as many times since, has attempted to lift the lid off of the treasury corruption pot, but until now, no matter how many factional fights have occurred in the majority party, the Republican factions have sat upon the lid and held it down, although it burned the cuticle of some of them who hung on to the edges.

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

BREAKFAST COCOA

"Has stood the test of more than 100 years' use among all classes, and for purity and honest worth is unequalled."
—Medical and Surgical Journal.

Costs less than ONE CENT a Cup.
Trade-Mark on Every Package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.,
TRADE-MARK. Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS.

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DEALERS IN

Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco

Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars:

Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash

Bloomsburg Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET, MATTING,

OR OIL CLOTH,

YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House.

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

WHEN BABY HAD SCALD HEAD.—When mother had salt rheum.—When father had piles.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment gave the quickest relief and surest cure. These are gems of truth picked from testimony which is given every day to this greatest of healers It has never been matched in curative qualities in Eczema, Tetter Skin Eruptions, Piles, Scalds, Burns, Old Sores, etc.,—and it's 35 cents.—43.
Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Lippincott's Magazine for November, 1898.

The complete novel in the November issue of *Lippincott's*, "A Triple Entanglement," by Mrs. Burton Harrison, has its scenes mainly in Spain and England. The hero is an American, whose course of true love does not by any means run smooth, but leads him into safe harbor at last. The tale is one of this favorite author's best, and perhaps the longest which has ever appeared in *Lippincott's*.

"Mercer's Best Shot," as described by Joseph A. Altsheler, was a very remarkable shot indeed, at an enemy whose shadow only could be seen. More vigor of conception and description has seldom been put into two pages.

J. Armoy Knox, in "The Petrified Legs," revives and amplifies the Irish legend of Lough Neagh. "The Destroyer" is an allegory by Paul R. Heyl.

Jessie F. O'Donnell gives an account of "The Horse in Folk-Lore." Paul Ward Beck describes "A Ute Funeral." "Fanciful Predictions of War" and "Our Soldiers' Songs" are the titles of two brief papers by William Ward Crane.

Jane Ellis Joy has a little essay on "The Craze for the Unconventional," and J. K. Wetherill another on "The Golden Gift," which is Imagination.

"Oriental Stage-Craft' is considered by L. W. The familiar question, "Who is your Favorite Author," is animadverted upon by Annie Steger Winston.

The poetry of the number consists of quatrains by Julia Schayer and Mary E. Stickney, and couplets by Carrie Blake Morgan and Clarence Urmy.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

De Tanque—"When it comes to drinking, he can hold his end up." Old Soak—"Of course; he has to when he's full up to the neck, or he'd spill some of it.

WHAT SHE WAS TOLD.—"I was severely afflicted with salt rheum. I also felt weak and sick. I was told there was no medicine that could cure me, but I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it gave me strength. When I had taken four bottles the salt rheum was cured and I have not had it since." MRS. A. B. AMY, BROWNHILL, PA.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"He dosen't smoke, does he?" "No, your Majesty." "That's well. He must have been very dry. Probably a Prohibitionist." So saying, his Satanic Majesty resumed his perusal of his Spanish grammar.

Chronic nasal catarrh poisons every breath that is drawn into the lungs. There is procurable from any druggist the remedy for the cure of this trouble. A small quantity of Ely's Cream Balm placed into the nostrils spreads over an inflamed and angry surface, relieving immediately the painful inflammation, cleanses, heals and cures. A cold in the head vanishes immediately. Sold by druggists, or will be mailed for 50 cents, by Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., New York.

Sagasta—"Well, now, isn't that the refinement of cruelty?" Aunon—I think the Americans have treated our captured heroes very well." Sagasta—"Yes; just to make trouble for Spain. Instead of killing their soldiers, they send them back to us to draw pensions."

COULDN'T ESTIMATE ITS VALUE!—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart never fails. It relieves in 30 minutes, it cures. It is a beacon-light to lead you back to health. W. H. Musselman, of G. A. R., Weissport; Pa., says: "Two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart entirely cured me of palpitation and smothering spells. Its value cannot be estimated. I feel like a new man."—41.
Sold by C. A. Kleim.

He—"He tells some of the wildest hair-raising stories I ever heard." She—"His own experience?" He—"No; purely imaginative. He's drumming up trade for a fake cure for baldness."

DEAFNESS OF 12 YEARS STANDING.—Protracted Catarrh produces deafness in many cases. Capt. Ben. Connor, of Toronto, Canada, was deaf for 12 years from Catarrh, all treatments failed to relieve. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder gave him relief in one day, and in a very short while the deafness left him entirely. It will do as much for you.—42.
Sold by C. A. Kleim.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE JUNKET BUSINESS.

How It Has Grown to Its Present Awful Proportions--Democratic and Republican Rule Compared.

In connection with state politics in Pennsylvania there are few things more interesting or instructive and absolutely nothing more fully demonstrable of the curse of the machine rule than a study and comparison of the various general appropriation acts of the state legislature. Mr. Wanamaker has fittingly supplemented the work of the Democratic party, its conventions, committees and press, in explaining to the people that these acts cover many monstrous extravagances and villainous steals. There are not many of the features of them more prolific and astounding in this range of development than those that touch the sums voted for legislative junkets, "extra services" of legislative committees, and the multitudinous commissions that are constituted for the sole purpose of putting unearned money into the pockets of the henchmen and retainers of the dominant party throughout the state.

A carefully compiled table, made up from an item-by-item search of the general appropriation acts for the past 15 years shows that in 1883, the first year of Governor Pattison's first administration, there was a total of $7,348.91 awarded for these purposes. These included the expenses of investigating the State college, the clerical force of the several state departments, the western Pennsylvania insane asylum and penitentiary, and the accounts of that expensive appendage to our state government, Mr. John C. Delaney, then occupying the position of librarian of the senate, which had no library.

They covered also the cost of the Bosler-Wagner contested election case ($1,185) and of a commission selected to report a comprehensive system of bookkeeping for the several departments.

In the year 1885 there were still fewer appropriations of this kind, the total being but $3,918, out of which an item of $1,200, for the expenses of the committee to investigate the Standard Oil trust, Governor Pattison vetoed, leaving a balance of but $2,718.43 taken from the treasury by the general appropriation act, as finally made a law, for these purposes.

In 1887, however, General Beaver having in the meanwhile become governor, these appropriations swelled to $16,965, an increase of several hundred per cent. As illustrating the careless and fraudulent methods that had already begun to prevail, $6,000 of this total was voted in a lump sum for four investigations, an excursion to Gettysburg and a member's funeral.

It was not until 1889, however, that there was anything like a really riotous revel along these lines. Beaver was still governor, and the aggregated items in the general appropriation bill for these unnecessary and unlawful uses reached the enormous sum of $123,868,-50. These included $17,860 for a house contest and $39,759.72 for a senatorial contest, entirely unprecedented figures, $15,000 for a committee to examine and report upon the charitable and correctional systems of the commonwealth, $6,000 for a commission to codify the road laws, another $6,000 for a committee on industrial education and $10,700 laid out in taking the legislators to participation in the centennial inauguration of George Washington as president. And Beaver never interposed a single veto. A unique item in this list is $100 for a committee on amended orthography. There was certainly a bad spell of appropriation legislation about that time. It was so bad, in fact, that its cost to the taxpayers was greater even than the accomplished and proposed similar steals of the 1897 legislature, including both those in the general appropriation and those in the special appropriation bills, and the citizen who believes in honesty and economy in state expenditures may be pardoned for asking where were Wanamaker and Swallow then?

In 1891 the Democrats again had the governor and that year the appropriations for junkets, &c., in the general act were but $73,859.33, and of these Mr. Pattison vetoed items aggregating $34,116, leaving the actual outlay but $39,743.23, or less than a third of Beaver's last term figures.

In 1893, warned doubtless by these vetoes, the legislature made the general appropriation act cover only $3,466.12 of such expenditures.

But the Republicans came in again in 1895, and that year the total was $115,486.92, or about $15,000 more in the general bill than there were in 1893 in both the general and the special bills together. Here again was a sharp summons to Republican reformers, but they failed to put in an appearance, Hastings had not yet fallen out with the machine. His vetoes, in 1895, of this class of items amounted, all told, to $40,715, leaving a balance awarded of $74,771.92, or nearly 22 times as much as the total for Pattison's last term.

The 1897 legislature voted for purposes within the category under discussion $41,401.43 in the general bill and $60,123.02 in special bills. Of the aggregate, $101,524.45, Governor Hastings vetoed, all told, but $30,823.90, leaving the actual waste or fraud at $70,691.55. There was absolutely no excuse for more than probably a tenth of this outlay. It comprehended, as fully explained in another article, very many audacious swindles in addition to the handful exposed and overridden by the governor. And yet the cost to the state of the whole business was much less than that of 1895 or that of 1889, though, in those years the Democratic protests went utterly unheeded by the so-called Republican and Prohibitionist reformers, and the perpetrators of the scoundrelly grabs pocketed the swag and were in many instances triumphantly returned to the places they had disgraced.

No fair man can ponder and digest the figures here given without being forced to the conclusion that, both by promise and performance, the Democrats of Pennsylvania have approved their title as the only genuine and reliable reformers of corruption and inexcusable waste in the matter of the state expenditures.

Messrs. Bower and Trickett were nominated because they are brainy men, and would grace the superior court bench.

Every man who knows anything knows that Swallow cannot possibly win. Therefore, wise Democrats will not throw their votes away upon him.

HUMAN HAIR HARVEST.

Regular Crop is Grown To Supply Switches and Wigs.

If the tresses you wear did not grow on your head they probably are imported. The United States buys more than $2,000,000 worth of hair each year, much of which is used in the manufacture of wigs and switches to supplement the cranial hirsute adornment of those whose locks are scanty.

The popular idea is that the material for switches is supplied by poor girls who, to raise a mortgage or pay the rent or something of the sort, do as the girls in story books, and go to a hairdresser and sacrifice their magnificent "crowning glories" for their family. It is true that some hair is obtained in this way, but the supply is too inconstant to be depended upon.

There is a regular hair harvest, just as regular as the wheat crop. In fact, it is more to be depended upon, as drought does not affect it. Most of this hair comes from Switzerland, Germany and the French provinces. There is a human hair market in the lower Pyrenees held every Friday. Scores of hair traders walk up and down the village streets, their shears dangling from their belts, and examine the braids which the peasant girls let down for their inspection. If a bargain is struck the hair is cut and the money paid on the spot.

These girls have fine hair and can raise more than one crop. A woman's hair may grow to the length of six feet. A single hair will bear up a weight of four ounces without breaking, but the hair thus heavily tried must be dark brown, for blonde hair will break under a strain of two and a half ounces.

The hair that is cut is the best. Dealers can easily tell whether the locks offered them have been cut off or combed out. They do this by rubbing the hairs through their fingers. If the hair has been cut from the head and has not been misplaced it remains in the original position. If it has been pulled or combed out and put together regardless of the direction in which it grew, one portion will slip to the right and another to the left. It does this because the jagged edges catch upon each other and pull in opposite directions.—Chicago Times-Herald.

ENCHANTED GROVE OF BEES.

Peculiarity of Two Trees, the Cause Of Which Cannot Be Explained.

On the site of an old Shawnee village is a spot which seems to have been the thickest settled part of the town, is a grove of black oak trees. In this grove are two very large post oak trees, one in the south and one in the north end of the grove. In the grove can be heard most any day the buzzing of a swarm of bees so plainly that the noise has fooled many old bee hunters, but all their search has never revealed a single bee.

Now comes the most peculiar part of this most peculiar tale. The large postoak tree standing at the north end of the grove is the curiosity of the bunch, for not long ago a young man hearing of the bees went to the spot and proceeded to look carefully up each tree in the grove until he came to the north tree. He was within two feet of this tree, loking up, when he heard a noise just like a carpenter at work nailing on boards, and the noise seemed to come from the tree. He went around it several times, trying to locate the hammering, but it still seemed to come from the tree. The hammering continued until he happened to touch the tree with his hand, when it suddenly stopped. The man then went away amazed. A day or so afterward this man had occasion again to pass that way. He slipped up to the tree and listened for the hammering, and sure enough, it was as plain as ever. He touched the tree with the end of his finger, and as before the noise stopped at once. This man and several others have tried touching the tree several times since, with the same result.

They say that the humming of bees and the curious hammering can be heard any day, but no one has been able to explain the mysteries of this enchanted grove.—Galveston News.

A Strategic Survey.

A good story is told, which, by the way, goes to show that officers were not feasting while the men were living on ordinary army rations. One of our generals in Cuba entertained, it seems, some visiting officers at his field quarters near the fighting line before Santiago. The fare resembled in simplicity the legendary roasted sweet potatoes of Revolutionary times, but the host's hearty welcome and still more his wealth of good stories carried along the meagre menu. At length, however, there came a pause, both gastronomic and conversational. The guests were awaiting "what next" when the old negro servant was heard to hiss into the general's ear: "Give 'em another big one, Gen'l; de cook dun scorch de hardtack."—Philadelphia Press.

Richer Than Hetty Green

Mrs. Richard King of Texas is probably the richest woman in the United States, not excepting Mrs. Hetty Green. Her wealth is partly inherited from her father, a pioneer Presbyterian clergyman, the first who ever went, staff and Bible in hand, to preach the gospel to the Indians and mixed races that peopled the vast domain over which his own little daughter was destined to hold sway as a landed proprietor. Mrs. King is a widow, and her landed estates in southern Texas amount to 1,250,000 acres, or about two thousand square miles.—Exchange.

The residents in Vienna last year ate 18,207 horses.

Who Shall Rule.

The real contest and issue in this election is between Quayism and the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The question that you must answer on your conscience and on your character as patriots is, who shall rule, one single autocratic ruler, with those whom he has bound to himself, or the voice of the people, honestly expressed by the ballot? GEO. A. JENKS, at Meadville.

VOTE THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET, FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.

Winter Excursion Rates on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On November 1 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will place on sale at its principal ticket offices excursion tickets to all prominent Winter resorts in New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Cuba. The tickets will be sold at the usual low rates, with the usual liberal return limits.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with its many connections, make this the favorite line for Winter travel.

An illustrated book, descriptive of Winter resorts, and giving routes of travel and rates for tickets, will be furnished free after November 1 on application to ticket agents.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers. 10 12 4td.

Federal Patronage Sold by the Quay Machine.

You can use the Federal patronage for what it is worth. Your district being Democratic, all patronage under a Republican administration would be controlled by the United States Senators.

M. S. QUAY to HON. D. R. HORNE, Allentown, Pa.

NEW HOPE FOR THE DYSPEPTIC.—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are the Dyspeptic's haven of rest and cure. They contain no injurious drug or narcotic, won't hurt the most delicate and sensitive stomach, aid digestion, stop fermentation of the food, good for the blood, good for the nerves, good for the brain, make flesh increase, cure the stomach. 35 cents.—45.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Do Not Forget.

That the next Governor will be a member of the State Capitol Building Commission, known as the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, and that it is of the greatest importance to tax payers that no $20,000,000 steal like the one in Philadelphia is carried through. There should be a minority member on this Board—vote for at least one honest member—vote for George A. Jenks.

May—"You say Mr. Little has a family of ten, and he only gets twelve dollars a week! How on earth does he get along?" Jennie—"O! every Little helps."

NOT A QUARTER.—But just 10 cents, and 40 doses in a vial of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills. No pain, pleasure in every dose—little, but awfully good. Cure Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Nausea, Sallowness.—44.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

W. H. Moore's.

—o—

School Shoes

—FOR—

Sunshine or Storm.

—o—

School Shoes must be made specially strong to stand the hard service required of them. My School Shoes have been carefully selected to stand the hard service.

Cash buying gives me the best made and enables me to sell them at right prices. Don't fail to see them before buying.

—o—

COR. SECOND AND IRON STS.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

A Pioneer's Danger.

THE FEARFUL STRUGGLE OF AN EARLY SETTLER.

How One of the Early Farmers in Michigan Overcame a Serious Difficulty—His Life of Hardships.

From the Observer, Flushing, Mich.

Frank Long who lives near Lennon, Mich., is one of the pioneer farmers of Venice township, Shiawassee county, and by his industry and thrift in which many hardships were endured, he now has one of the best farms in that section.

He tells an interesting story of when his life was in danger during his pioneer days.

He says: "About November 1, 1894, on starting to get up from the dinner table, I was taken with a pain in my back, and found myself unable to move. The pain increased and spread over my entire body. I was obliged to take to my bed. The physician who was immediately summoned pronounced my case muscular rheumatism accompanied by lumbago. He gave me remedies and injected morphine into my arm to ease the pain.

"My disease, however, gradually became worse until I thought that death would be a welcome release from my sufferings. I could not sleep but would lie awake all night and rub my leg.

"This continued for about four months. Besides my regular physician I also consulted another doctor but he gave me no encouragement and said his medicine could do me no good.

"I was finally induced through reading some accounts in the newspapers regarding the wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, to try them which I did as a last resort.

"I took the pills according to directions and soon began to notice an improvement in my condition. Before the first box was used I could get about the house, though with great difficulty, but after using five boxes I was entirely cured.

"Since that time I have felt no return of the rheumatic pains. I am confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life and I try to induce my friends who are sick to try the same remedy.

"I will gladly answer any question concerning my sickness and wonderful cure, provided those who write enclose stamp for reply. "FRANK LONG."

Sworn to before me at Venice, Mich., this 15th day of April, 1898.

G. B. GOLDSMITH, *Justice of the Peace.*

The cure of the severest cases of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has occurred all over the land, and its power in ordinary cases is proportionately greater. These marvelous vegetable pills go directly to the seat of the trouble and exert a powerful influence in purifying and enriching the blood by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing health-giving forces.

Many diseases long supposed by the medical profession to be incurable, have succumbed to the potent influence of these pills. This universal remedy is prescribed by physicians, recommended by druggists, and everywhere used by a grateful public.

When you want to ook on the bright side of things, use

SAPOLIO

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1898,

at two o'clock p. m., all these sundry lots and premises, situate in the village of Mifflinville, in the Township of Mifflin, in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, as follows, to wit: Three out lots in the said village, marked, numbered and described in the general plan of said village, as out lots Nos. 42, 43 and 105, and in lots Nos. 109, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168 and 115, property of the said Hiram Eckroth, and also on all the right, title and interest, of the said Hiram Eckroth in the following described real estate, situate in the same village and plot of ground, to wit: The house and ground comprising the late residence of Lewis Eckroth, deceased, being in lot No. 24, and part in lot No. 25, whereon are erected a large two-story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

and a frame barn and outbuildings, with fruit and water on the premises, with the appurtenances, and also on all the right, title and interest, of said Hiram Eckroth, in lots on Front street, in said village, Nos. 74 and 75. Also on all that piece and tract of land adjoining lands of S. Knecht and O. H. Hess, containing

TWO ACRES,

more or less. Also one piece of WOOD LAND, containing SIX ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of George Fry, J. S. Yohe, also, one in lot No. 269.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of A. W. Snyder, executor of Samuel Snyder, deceased, vs. Hiram Eckroth, and to be sold as the property of Hiram Eckroth.

FREEZE & HARMAN, Attorneys. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, executor of Elias McHenry, late of the Borough of Benton, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1898,

at two o'clock p. m., all that certain lot of land, situate in the Borough of Benton, Columbia county, Pa., and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot No. 25 on the east side of Main street, thence along said street north twenty-eight and one-fourth degrees east three rods to a corner at an alley; thence by said alley south sixty-one and three-fourths degrees east, thirteen and four-tenths rods to a corner at an alley; thence by said alley south twenty-eight and one-fourth degrees, west three rods to a corner of lot No. 25; thence by said lot north sixty-one and three-fourths degrees, west thirteen and four-tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing

40 SQUARE PERCHES OF LAND

strict measure, being lot No. 24 in the plan or draft of the north part of Benton, laid out by Richard Stiles, on which are erected a two-story

DWELLING HOUSE,

barn and outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

10-20-4 M. T. MCHENRY, EXECUTOR.
A. L. FRITZ, Atty.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

'ESTATE OF WM. H. YORGEY, DEC'D.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., to pass on exceptions, &c., and make distribution of the funds in hands of administrators, as shown by their first and final account filed, will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at the office of Freeze & Harman, on Centre street, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, Nov. 25th, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested may appear and support their exceptions, or prove their claims, as the case may be, or be forever debarred. JOHN G. HARMAN, Auditor.

11-3-4t.

STEADY INCOME AT HOME. You can make $25 per week. Either sex. I'll start you in the Mail Order Business, day or evening. No peddling. M. YOUNG, 363 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

10-12-4td

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John A. Funston, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of John A. Funston, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Charles W. Funston, resident of said town, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

CHARLES W. FUNSTON, c. t. a.,
10 20-6t. *Administrator.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of J. M. C. Ranck, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to pass upon the first and partial account of Charles W. Dowson, executor of the last will and testament of J. M. C. Ranck, late of Scott township deceased, and report thereupon, will sit at his office, Room No. 4, Lockard Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. on Friday, October 28th, at ten o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested must attend.

W. H. MAGILL, Auditor.

10-6-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mathias Kindt, dec'd.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., to make distribution of funds in hands of administrator, as shown by his second and partial account, and to dispose of exceptions filed thereto, will sit to perform the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Saturday, November 12th, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested shall attend, or be forever debarred from any share of said fund. WM. H. SNYDER, Auditor.

Oct. 28, 1898.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Earle Hess, Deceased.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., to pass upon exceptions and make distribution will sit, to perform the duties of his appointment, at the office of Robert Buckingham, Esq., in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Thursday, November 24, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested must appear, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

11-3-4t W. H. KHAWN, Auditor.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, W. W. BLACK, High Sheriff of Columbia County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county of Columbia, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1398,

(being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month) for the purpose of electing the several persons hereafter named:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Judges of the Superior Court in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Congressmen-At-Large in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for member of Congress from the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

One person for Senator from the 24th Senatorial District of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Representatives in the General Assembly for Columbia county.

One person for President Judge of the 26th Judicial District.

One person for County Surveyor of Columbia county.

The qualified voters of this county are hereby authorized and required to vote by ticket, printed, written, or partly printed and partly written as follows:

REPUBLICAN.
Governor,
William A. Stone.
Lieutenant Governor,
J. P. S. Gobin.
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
James W. Latta.
Judges Superior Court,
William W. Porter.
William D. Porter.
Congressmen-At-Large,
Galusha A. Grow,
Samuel A. Davenport.
Congressman,
William H. Woodin.
State Senator,
N. H. Culver.
President Judge,
James Scarlet.
Assemblymen,
H. A. M'Killip,
A. D. Goldsworthy.
County Surveyor,
William Griffith.
DEMOCRATIC.
Governor,
George A. Jenks.
Lieutenant Governor,
William H. Sowden.
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Patrick Delacey.
Judges of Superior Court,
William Trickett,
Calvin M. Bower.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Congressmen-At-Large,
Jere M. Weller.
Franklin P. Iams.
Congressman,
Rufus K. Polk
State Senator,
J. Henry Cochran.
Representatives.
William T. Creasy,
William Chrisman.
President Judge,
Robert R. Little.
County Surveyor,
Boyd Trescott.
PROHIBITION.
Governor,
Silas C. Swallow.
Lieutenant Governor,
Emmett D. Nichols.
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Sterling W. Dickson.
Judges of Superior Court,
Lewis D. Vail,
William Trickett.
Congressmen-at-Large,
George H. Garber.
Pennock E. Sharpless.
Congressman,
J. M. Caldwell.
State Senator,
W. B. Cummings.
President Judge,
Charles L. Hawley.
Representatives,
John Eves,
J. Harry Eisenhower.
PEOPLE'S.
Governor,
Silas C. Swallow.
Lieutenant Governor,
Justus Watkins.
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
David Logan.
Judges of Superior Court,
William Trickett,
J. Newton Huston.
Congressmen-At-Large,
Dennis E. Johnson,
Jere N. Weller.
SOCIALIST LABOR.
Governor,
J. Mahlon Barnes.
Lieutenant Governor,
W. H. Thomas.
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Henry Peters.
Congressmen-At-Large,
John R. Root,
Donald L. Munro.
LIBERTY.
Governor,
Silas C. Swallow.
Lieutenant Governor,
Justus Watkins.
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Adolphus P. Hutchinson.
Judges of Superior Court,
J. Newton Huston,
William Trickett.
Congressmen-At-Large,
J. Acker Guss.
Charles P. Shaw.
HONEST GOVERNMENT.
Governor,
Silas C. Swallow.
Representative,
Joseph B. Knittle.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Columbia are as follows, viz:

Beaver township, at the public house of C. A. Shuman.

Benton Borough, at the public house of Oscar E. Sutton, in the Borough of Benton.

Benton township, at the grist mill of Edwards Bros.

Berwick N. E., at the tin shop of George A. Buckingham on east side of Pine street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, in the Borough of Berwick.

Berwick S. E., at the easterly side of the public building on second street, between Market and Mulberry streets, in the Borough of Berwick.

Berwick N. W., at the band room of Harry Grozier on the easterly side of the alley between Third and Jackson streets, in the Borough of Berwick.

Berwick S. W., at the westerly side of the public building on second street, between Market and Mulberry streets, in the Borough of Berwick.

Bloom, 1st Precinct, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Bloom, 2nd Precinct, at Office of W. L. Demarree, on West Fifth St., Bloomsburg.

Bloom, 3rd Precinct, at the Town Hall, in Bloomsburg.

Bloom, 4th Precinct, at the Public House of Wm. Giger, in Bloomsburg.

Briarcreek township, at the Martz school house.

Catawissa Borough, in the building of W. H. Rhawn, at corner of Main and Railroad Sts. in the Borough of Catawissa.

Catawissa township, in the public house of Z. Kreisher.

Centralia, 1st Ward, at the public House of John J. Kain, in Centralia.

Centralia, 2nd Ward, at the public house of Peter F Omler, in Centralia.

Centre township, at the public school house near Lafayette Creasy's.

Cleveland township, at Keller's school house.

Conyngham, E. North District, at the school house near colliery of John Anderson & Co.

Conyngham West North, at the public house of Daniel Roach in Montana.

Conyngham, Southeast, at the public house of Bridget Burke.

Conyngham, Southwest, at the public house of William Waltersheid, in Locustdale.

Conyngham West District at Midvalley School House.

E. Fishingcreek, at the house of John Wenner at Bendertown.

W. Fishingcreek, at the house of A. B. McHenry at Stillwater.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood East at the public house of Alfred Utt & Johnson, in Rohrsburg.

Greenwood West, at the shop of Samuel Miller, in Greenwood.

Hemlock township at the public house of William Smith in the town of Buckhorn.

Jackson township, at the house of H. H. Hirleman, in Jackson.

Locust township at the public house of Peter E. Bean, in Numidia.

Madison township at the public house of W. F. Crawford, in Jerseytown.

Main township, at the public house of Chas. Alsterter, in Mainville.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Benj. Pennypacker, in Mifflinville.

Millville Borough, at the public house of Harry Neyhart, in Millville.

Montour township, at the public house of Mrs. Lloyd Kelchner, at Rupert.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the election house of Robert C. Howell

Orange township, at the public house of Hiram Shaffer, in Orangeville.

N. Pine, at the house of William H. Lyons.

S. Pine, at house of Elijah Shoemaker.

Roaringcreek township, at the house of Samuel Leby.

Scott East, at Odd Fellows Hall, in Espy.

Scott West, at the P. O. S. of A. building in Light Street.

North Sugarloaf, at the public house of Jacob Steen in Central.

South Sugarloaf, at the old school house at Coles Creek.

Polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock p. m., when the polls will be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and persons in the militia service of the state who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this state and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district are by law incapable of holding, or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk, of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the election shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of those Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

W. W. BLACK, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Oct. 22, 1898

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Prof. Coles for November.

The North Pole Will be Discovered and Andree Will be Found This Month.

Our planetary chart for November shows a strikingly strange condition of planetary affairs. The morning stars, Jupiter, Mars and Neptune are all in one line, and the evening stars, Uranus, Saturn, Mercury, Venus and Earth, and the Sun in another—and these lines run parallel to each other. Therefore the morning stars will battle with the evening stars and perhaps set the whole country in an uproar socially, financially, religiously and politically; causing wars, strikes, mobs, assassinations and death of rulers, and awful crimes.

Our Storm and Sign Calendar shows 21 High Flood days for the month of November and only 9 Low Ebb days; this gives the High Flood vital forces the ruling power, and the Thanksgiving Day of 1898 will be the greatest day of thanksgiving that this country has ever witnessed. The continuous run of High Flood days, from the 19th to the 30th inst., will have a tendency to strengthen the month of December and bring about an unprecedented Christmas trade. We want to say right here that every man of business should have our calendar so as to steer clear of the storms. The bright star in the southwest will be brightest from the 7th until the 12th inst., and will disappear on or about Thanksgiving Day.

The yellow fever microbes kept up their record last month, as we said they would; and the war cloud of human microbes (the Indians) broke out just as we predicted. This month watch out for some awful epidemics to sweep over the country, as there are a strange and hideous looking lot of microbes now flying through the air. For the past ten days we have been studying their movements. They seem to be sort of a cross between the smallpox microbe and the yellow fever microbe; and, suffice it to say that out of 593 experiments only one compound took any effect. That was equal parts of saleratus and sulphur, and camphor gum, in the following proportions: One-half teaspoonful saleratus and one-half of sulphur, and a piece of camphor gum no larger than a pea; mix all together and sprinkle slowly upon a hot stove, at least once a week, keeping the doors and windows closed so that the fumes will enter all parts of the house. This will also have a tendency to drive away the diphtheria and scarlet fever microbes that are now out foraging.

The world is not coming to an end in 1900, as some scientists would have you to believe; but many nations will exchange places. China will be completely upset and millions of her countrymen will land into America, while intelligent Americans will make a garden of Eden out of China. The Bubonic plague will soon begin its awful work of destruction in the Old Country and cause thousands of her people to fly to America for their lives. A change of government will be inaugurated in England, Germany and France. Queen Victoria, Emperor William, Pope Leo and several other rulers will be called away. The present forms of government in America will be changed There will be wars all along the color line. Prof. Andree will be found; and the North Pole discovered. The Eastern States may be flooded this month, as well as the Southern and Western. Watch out for strange appearing phenomena in the Heavens.

A Change in the Free Delivery.

Begining on Wednesday, November 2, 1898, the hours of the free delivery service of the Bloomsburg, Pa., post office, for the last general and business deliveries will be reversed, the general delivery being made at 3:30 p. m. and the business delivery at 5:40 p. m.

The collections in the sections of town, in which only general deliveries are made, will be made one hour and thirty minutes earlier, and those depositing mail should govern themselves accordingly.

O. B. MELLICK, P. M.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office Nov. 15, 1898:

Baldwin, Mr. Tom	Hackenberger, Dr. H.
Farver, Aaron E.	Johnson, Mr. Robert A.
Gardner, Miss Sue	McClure, Mr. Linwood D.
Georgia, R. M.	Ricker, Mr. W. J.
Fisher, Mr. C. H.	Rogers, Geo. J. (2)
Frey, Mr. J. B.	Smith, Mr. James
Williams, Miss Annie	

CARDS.

Chase, Mrs. Mary — Hasbrouck, Prof. A. H.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say that they were advertised Nov. 3, 1898.

O. B. MELLICK, P. M.

VOTE FOR POLK FOR CONGRESS.

The Death Knell of the Republican Party.

The death struggle is agonizing. Corruption in the republican party is so corrupt that it grasps at every floating straw. Its doom is sealed. Fate is written over every republican candidate. This congressional district also teems with unstinted corruption. The Berwick corporation also seeks to own a congressman. How can this be, except by wholesale corruption? In a congressional district, from 5000 to 6,000 majority of different political complexions, nothing but wholesale corruption can bring about such a result.

Is the Woodin presumptions so foolhardy as to suppose that enough democratic voters can be bartered to seat their man in conference in the nation's councils at Washington? Are the democrats such fools as to play first fiddle to a Berwick corporation? Democracy is impregnable and cannot be bought or sold as slaves, and to bow the knee to this political Baal. On the night of Nov. 8th they will find that the Stone which the builders rejected did not become the head of the corner of the Quay corruption in the temple of "Executive Halls of Justice" at Harrisburg; and that when this Quay corruption shall have put on political incorruption, then will be heralded abroad the glad tidings, that the republican party is swallowed up in democratic victory from top to bottom.

A DEMOCRAT.

VOTE FOR COCHRAN FOR STATE SENATOR.

The old Court House at Towanda has been sold for $200 and will be torn down. It stands behind the beautiful new structure recently erected by Bradford county. The old Court House in Bloomsburg was modeled after it. In the basement was the Sheriff's residence, and several cells used as the county jail for many years. In what was known as the dark cell a murderer was executed many years ago. On the bench of the court room David Wilmot sat, he of Wilmot Proviso fame while in congress, and afterwards a Judge of the Court of Claims of the United States. Ulysses Mercur, afterwards a member of Congress, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, also served a term as President Judge. At the bar in those days there were many distinguished lawyers in Bradford county, including Overton, Adams, Watkins, Elwell, Baird, Ward, Macfarlane and many others. All of these legal giants have passed away, and now the old court house where their forensic ability was displayed is to be torn down, and will soon, like them, be no more.

J. E. Eickholtz, senior editor of the Sunbury *Daily* and *Northumberland County Democrat*, died suddenly of heart disease at home in Sunbury Sunday morning. During his lifetime he was connected with the Lancaster *Examiner*, Lewisburg *Journal*, and for several years was editor in chief of the Pottsville *Standard*. In politics he was a stalwart democrat.

The deceased was a brother of Mrs. Thomas Wayne and an uncle of Mrs. Dr. W. H. Purman, of Third Street this town.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WE TAN Cattle hides and all kinds of skins whole for ROBES & RUGS. Soft, light, moth-proof. Get our tan circular. We make frisian, coon and galloway fur coats and robes. If your dealer don't keep them get catalogue from us. We also do Taxidermy and Head Mounting.
CROSBY FRISIAN FUR CO.,
116 MILL STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
10-27-4t-d

VOTE FOR
H. A. M'KILLIP
—FOR—
State Legislature.
advt—29-t9e

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

The Oldest Paper in America — Founded A.D. 1728 by Benjamin Franklin — The Curtis Publishing Company

THE ROMANCE OF THE SEACOAST

A series of thrilling articles of little-known phases of life along the Atlantic coast. . . .

I—*The Lights Along the Shore* will describe the wondrous changes in lighting, and of the perfect system by which our Government takes charge of the thousand and more lighthouses of the nation. . . .

MEN & WOMEN OF THE HOUR
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Is the title of a weekly page that displays at a glance the panorama of people prominently before the public—portraits and paragraphs that tell the week's history among the notables. . . . .

POPULAR BIOGRAPHIES The *Post* will give, in the course of the year, thousands of brief biographies, and sketches of its writers and authors, illustrated wherever possible with photographic portraits.

THE BEST POEMS IN THE WORLD

The poems in this series will be admirably illustrated, and, wherever possible, there will be given a sketch of the life of the poet, with a portrait, and the story of how each poem came to be written. The poems will be selected, not from the standpoint of the ultra-literary man or woman, but for their appeal to lovers of sentiment. They will be poems of the emotions—those that appeal to the heart; poems that tell a story—those that are filled with human interest. They belong to what may be called the "pocketbook school of poetry"—those poems that one cuts from a newspaper and carries in the pocketbook till they are worn through at the creases. . . .

II—*When the Fisher Fleet Goes Out to Sea.* The thrilling dangers of a class seldom heard of—the Nova Scotia fishermen in their daily lives, their hardships and sufferings. . . . . .

III—*With the Life-Savers Along the Coast* will tell of the everyday lives of those brave men who dare death and darkness in their angriest forms—showing the workings of a system that saves thousands of lives yearly.

IV—*The Men Who Wreck Ships.* It is popularly supposed that wreckers no longer exist; this article will tell of well-organized bands of wreckers who lure on to rocks, by means of false signals, rich vessels for the sake of their treasures. . . . . .

V—*Perils of the Smuggler's Life.* The risks that are taken nightly to circumvent the Customs officials—a business that is much larger to-day than it is supposed to be. . . . . .

The illustrations in this series will be the most striking that have ever appeared in the *Post*. . . . . .

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST WILL BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM NOW TO JANUARY 1, 1899, ON RECEIPT OF ONLY TEN CENTS . . . .
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THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

Lots of men would be considered braver, if they didn't have sense enough to get scared.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE, for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospital at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents.. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago. 10-27-16t

You can save money on Pianos and Organs. You will always find the largest stock, best makes and lowest prices.

PIANOS, From $175.00 and Upwards.
ORGANS, From $50.00 and Upwards.

We sell on the installment plan. Pianos, $25.00 down and $10.00 per month. Organs, $10.00 down, $5.00 per month. Liberal discount for cash. Sheet Music, at one-half price. Musical merchandise of all kinds.

We handle Genuine Singer High Arm
SEWING MACHINES,
$5.00 down and $3.00 per month. We also handle the Demorest Sewing Machine, from $19.50 and upwards. Sewing Machine Needles and Oil for all makes of Sewing Machines. Best makes of
WASH MACHINES,
FROM $4.00 UP TO $9.00.

J. SALTZER.
Music Rooms—No. 115 West Main St., below Market, Bloomsburg, Pa. 3m11-3

THE BROADWAY

Colored Crepe Paper, large rolls, 4 for 25c.
8 quart covered buckets, 15c. each.
Men's Fleeced Jersey Gloves, 25c, pair.
Men's Woolen Heavy Gloves, 45c. a pair.
New, Fine Box Paper, 10, 12, 24c. a box.
Enameled Turtle Brooches, 15c. each.
Ladies' Black Leather Belts, extra length, 25c.
Ladies' Capes, 1.25 to 8.75 each.
Large Japanese Paper Lanterns 10c. each.
Envelopes, 2c. per pack of 25.
Tablets, 1, 2, 4, to 10c. each.
Men's Fine White Merino Underwear, 45c. each.
Ladies' Ribbed Vests, 19, 25, 39c. each.
Oneita Combination Suits, for ladies, 48c. each.
Buggy Whips, 8, 10, to 75c. each.
Telescope Traveling Cases, 45 to 95c. each.
White and Colored Blankets, 42c. to 5.00 per pair.
White Counterpanes, 50, 75, to 2.00 each.
Ladies' and Children's Mittens, 8c. to 50c. per pair.
Pretty Denim Table Covers, 1.00 each.
Decorated China, new line, 5c. to 2.50 each.
Best Table Oil Cloth, 12c. yd.

Agency for Butterick Fashions.
NOVEMBER STYLES NOW READY.
Delineator, 15c. each, 1.00 per year. Glass of Fashion, 7c. each, 60c. per year. Fashion Sheets free.

Respectfully Submitted to the Cash Trade Only by
THE BROADWAY CASH STORE,
Mover's New Building, Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG.

BARGAIN IN LADIES' BICYCLE BOOTS,

$1.29 per Pair.
WIDTHS, C, D and E.
W. C. McKINNEY,
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Buying by Mail

Can be as intelligently and economically performed as though you were in the store, IF you have confidence in the store you select for correspondence.

More than a quarter of a century of fair dealing in Wearables and Household Necessities has made an enviable reputation for

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and the name is synonymous with honesty throughout the country.

It will not be misplaced confidence if you write us about your needs. In return you'll get samples enough; you'll find what you want among them; the price will be right; the goods will not be "all sold out" when you send your order, and they'll prove to be what they were advertised to be. Try and see.

The Gathering of The Colored Stuffs

Was never larger here before. And such stuffs—all the shades of the Paris color-card; all the choicest weaves of Europe and America. Samples, if you ask.

Plaids and Checks—Plain and Camel's Hair effects—50, 75, and 98c.
Covert Cloths—50, 98c. and $1.25.
Vigereaux—50 and 75c.
Whip Cord and Venetians—98c, $1.25.

Black Goods.

As safe by mail as at the counters, if you purchase here. Let us prove this with some samples.

Crepons—49, 9 c., and $1.49.
Serges—plain and camel's hair effects, 59, 75, 98c.
Cheviots—rough and camel's hair finish, 98c and $1.25.
All the staple stuffs, such as Cashmeres, Henriettas, Cravenettes, 50c. to $1.49.

Girls' Reefers.

Ages, 6 to 12 years. In Boucle mixtures, blue, green and brown. New shaped collar, close fitting coat back; braid and button trimmed. A Philadelphia house asks $6.00—here for $4.98. Return if not suited, is our plan.

Women's Mackintoshes.

All-wool storm serge finish, double English Cape, velvet collar, made full-made every way. A worthy rain proof garment, at $5.00—this Fall's new price, $3.50. Return for any reason is the rule here.

NO EXTRA CHARGE advertised by us for express or postage, for WE PAY BOTH WAYS.

ISAAC LONG,
73 and 75 PUBLIC SQUARE,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

JONAS LONG'S SONS' WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.,
Thursday, Oct. 27th, 1898.

PONDER AND WONDER

At the enticing values we offer for this week's selling. How our prices are kept down and our rapidly increasing trade kept up. The solution will be found below, which represents a minute part of the vast amount of bargains always found at our store. We surpass all others in assembling and selling the

FINEST, THE CHOICEST AND THE BEST MERCHANDISE.

We occupy the leading position of offering at all times the most exceptional opportunities to clothe yourself from head to foot, or to furnish your house from top to bottom at a handsome saving by ours, the lowest of prices.

Write for samples. It will pay you to hold our prices for comparison.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

Our magnificent showing of new dress materials and silks for fall is by all odds the largest in assortment, the richest in style and at most reasonable prices.

SEE THESE VALUES.

All wool coverts, Granite and Armure Suitings that usually retail at 59c, this week 49c.

Priestley 50-inch waterproof Cravenettes, exceptionally fine in quality, comes in navy and black, this week per yard $1.25.

New Scotch mixed Cheviot, more than twenty combinations to choose from, usually sold at $1.25, this week, per yard 98 cents.

Fine German Broadcloths in the newest shades, suitable for tailor made suits, excellent value at $2.50 per yard, this week $1.65.

New Taffeta Silks, in two-toned effects, would be an exceptional value at 75c, this week 59c.

The interest of the Ladies will center in our Great Millinery Store. The showing is unspeakably grand. Marvelously beautiful creations of our own and foreign designers are here--and also reasonably priced as to meet every idea, plain or luxurious.

Ladies' trimmed Felt Sailors, in blue, black and red, special value at 75 cents

New Walking Hats of soft felt, with narrow brim, 98 cents.

The new Rough Rider hat, quite the fad, comes in new blue, black and brown, special at $1.19.

Trimmed felt hats in all the new shapes and colors, for this week's selling at half value, $2.95.

Our special display, "The Millinery Theatre" is worthy of your notice—don't miss it.

CARPETS.

Ours is a very big carpet store indeed. The largest we know of within the State's interior; being big means in every sense of the word; biggest stock, biggest values. When we say carpet bargains, the public has learned to stop and listen. If you want a parlor, dining room, library carpet, or if you wish to furnish a whole house, you will find plenty of designs to select from, all bright and new, fresh from the looms, the latest designs and colorings in rich, beautiful shades, which show with what care our selections are made. Luxurious carpets in Wiltons, Axminsters and Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Linoleums, Oil Cloths, Mattings, rugs from Smyrna, Japanese at little cost, to the rarest of Oriental, Turkish Rugs in great variety.

This week wou will find here:

Tapestry Brussels at per yard 55c and 55c.

Axminster Carpets at $1.00.

Body Brussels at per yard 90c.

Wilton Velvet Carpets at per yard $1.05.

Aleppo Ingrain Carpets at per yard 45c.

UPHOLSTERY, LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, full width, value $1.39, at per pair 89 cents.

Ruffle Swiss Curtains, full 3 yards long, very fine and sheer, dots, stripes and figures, worth $1.25 to $1.75, at per pair 95c.

Scotch Net Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide, double thread, very handsome, usual price $2.65, per pair $1.50.

Saxony Lace Curtains, very finest Brussels effects, very artistic and thoroughly reliable, worth $3.50, at per pair $2.25.

Pointe Applique Lace Curtains, 54 inches wide, 3½ yards long, on 18 point real Brussels net, never retailed for less than $4.50, at per pair $2.29.

Brussels Lace Curtains, the genuine hand-wrought article, a dream of filmy loveliness, bound to please you, instead of $6.00, per pair $3.98.

Derby Tapestry Curtains, 3 yards knotted fringe at both ends, very silky finish, $2.50 grade, at per pair $1.95.

Imperial Satin Damask Curtains, very heaviest fringes, reversible, always $5.00, our price per pair $3.79.

Curtain Swiss, 36 inches wide, best 12½c grade, at per yard 9c.

Fish Net and embroidered Swiss, 16c kind, at per yard 10c.

The 10c quality Silkoline, just the thing for winter comforts, at per yard 4¾c.

Tapestry, 50 inches wide, double faced, the $1.50 quality at 98c; the $1.00 quality at 75c; the 90c quality at 69c; the 45c quality at 29c.

Cotton Curtain Loops, the 10c kind, at per pair 5c.

Extension Rods, 45 inches wide, the 12c kind, each 6c.

White Curtain Poles, with fixtures, complete, the 30c kind 19c.

Cotton Ball Fringe, 5c grade, all colors, at per yard 3c.

Silk Tassel Fringe, all silk and wool, 12½c grade, at per yard 8c.

Down Pillows, odorless, clean and pure, 18-inch size, each at 49c.

LACE CURTAIN STRETCHER.

Save your lace curtains, your time and your money by securing one of our flat and square cornered nickeled adjustable pin stretchers, which fits all curtains. The stretcher only costs the price of laundering two pairs of lace curtains. Buy it now and save for future use. $1.98.

When visiting our city spend the day with us, dine in our moderate priced Restaurant, rest in the reception room. A hearty Jonas Long's Sons welcome awaits you.

Jonas Long's Sons
Cor. W. Market St. and Public Sq.,